

Cornelius Rufus Nelson,
25 Bowyer Street
Fleet Street

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 636.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, 1858.

PRICE UNSTAMPED .. 6d.
STAMPED 6d.

THE Right Hon. LORD JOHN RUSSELL,
M.P., will Preside at the HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of the ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, to take place at the LONDON TAVERN, on SATURDAY, February 27th. The First List of Stewards will shortly be issued. Other names will be thankfully received. The expense to each Steward is limited to One Guinea.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

THE CENTENARY CELEBRATION of the ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.

Instituted May 10, 1758.

The following Series of Public Meetings have been arranged:—
ISLINGTON—ROBERT HANBURY, Jun., Esq., M.P. Jan. 15.
STAINES—JOHN R. MILLS, Esq. Jan. 18.
PORTLAND-TOWN—Rev. JOSEPH ANGUS, D.D. Jan. 25.
HACKNEY—The Hon. GEORGE H. C. BYNG, M.P. Jan. 26.
UXBRIDGE—T. H. RICHES, Esq. Jan. 28.
KENTISH-TOWN—J. H. MANN, Esq. Feb. 1.
BEAUMONT INSTITUTION—A. S. AYRTON, Esq., M.P. Feb. 2.
Other Meetings will be shortly announced.

CONTRIBUTIONS for this Special Fund will be thankfully received by the Secretary, as well as for the General Objects of the Charity. Annual Governor, One Guinea; Life Contribution, Ten Guineas; Annual Subscriber, Half Guinea; Life, Five Guineas.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

SACRED SERVICE of SONG.

The NEW ORGAN at SURREY CHAPEL, erected by Mr. Willis, will be Opened on SUNDAY EVENING, by Mr. WILLIAM REA. A Choir of One Hundred will perform several Choruses of Handel, &c. A short address on Psalmody will be delivered by the Rev. NEWMAN HALL, LL.B.

The service will commence at Seven o'clock precisely.
Ticket 1s., Reserved 2s.; may be had of Mr. Nisbet, Berners-street, and Mr. Russell, 2, Cannon-street, City.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES at DEVONSHIRE-SQUARE CHAPEL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, by the Rev. J. H. HINTON, M.A.

"TWELVE LECTURES ON 'REDEMPTION.'"

- Jan. 10.—The Occasion of Redemption.
 - Jan. 17.—The Moving Cause of Redemption.
 - Jan. 24.—The Procuring Cause of Redemption—Mediation.
 - Jan. 31.—The Procuring Cause of Redemption—Expiation.
 - Feb. 7.—The Universal Aspect of Redemption.
 - Feb. 14.—The Particular Aspect of Redemption.
 - Feb. 21.—The Instrumental Cause of Redemption.
 - Feb. 28.—The Practical Method of Redemption.
 - Mar. 7.—The Blessedness of Redemption.
 - Mar. 14.—The Moral Adaptation of Redemption.
 - Mar. 21.—The Efficient Cause of Redemption.
 - Mar. 28.—The Final Cause of Redemption.
- To commence at Half-past Six.

TO VACANT CHURCHES.—A MINISTER

of some experience would be glad to SUPPLY a PULPIT with a view to Settlement.

References are permitted to Rev. Newman Hall, Surrey Chapel.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A Graduate of the

London University, with Classical Honours, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT in the above capacity. Satisfactory references.

Address, stating terms and other particulars, R. S., Rev. W. Clements, Halstead, Essex.

AN ARTICLED PUPIL is required in a LADIES' SCHOOL.—A Young Lady of strict principle and amiable disposition will find unusual advantages and a comfortable home. Terms, for one year, Fourteen Guineas, or for three years, Thirty, prepaid.

The French language is constantly spoken.
Address, Beta, Tring, Bucks.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,

about February 1st, an industrious YOUNG MAN, for a respectable Trade in a Country Town. A Permanent Situation.

Apply to James Chandler, Odiham, Hants.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, as APPRENTICE to the BOOKSELLING, STATIONERY, and PRINTING.

A Premium required.
Apply to N. V. Collier, Post-office, Thrapstone.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT MASTER.

He must be a Member of a Christian Church, and thoroughly competent to Teach the Ordinary Subjects in an English Education, with Elementary Latin and Mathematics. Some knowledge of French and Drawing is desirable.

Address, with full particulars, to Mr. Lemon, Mission School, Blackheath, S.E.

TO IRONMONGERS.—WANTED to place,

for two or three years, a tall YOUTH, in his sixteenth year (a member of a Christian Church), with an IRON-MONGER in the general trade, where an active business is done. A Christian family indispensable.

Address, Z. Y., care of Mead and Powell, Railway Arcade, London-bridge.

AGENTS WANTED.—Chemists, Booksellers, &c.,

would find the sale of Plumb's Arrowroot very advantageous. It has long been highly esteemed and recommended by eminent physicians as the best food for infants and invalids.

A. S. Plumb, Alie-place, Great Alie-street, London. Retail, 1s. 6d. per lb.

VOTES for MIDDLESEX.—

Several valuable PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND for SALE, with private access to the river Thames, all fronting the main road, situate near POPE'S VILLA, TWICKENHAM; price from £85 to £95 each, including cost of conveyance.

For particulars apply to W. C. Powell, General Commission Agent, 83, Chiswell-street.

AT MAIDSTONE in KENT may be had

TWO DWELLINGS, with a Commodious Shop to each, opening to Stone-street and the corner of the Mead-road, which may be taken separately or together. A man of some capital, who should be as skilful in buying as in selling a good article, may here find a desirable opening for a respectable ready-money business, as a baker, or other consuming trade.

Apply to Mr. French, on the premises; or to Mr. Syckelmore, carrier, Stone-street, Maidstone.

A DISSIDENTING MINISTER, residing in

Devonshire, wishes to take a YOUNG GENTLEMAN to EDUCATE with another. Terms moderate.

For particulars apply personally, or by letter, to S. B., 89, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London.

THE MISSES MIAL'S SCHOOL, KING-STREET, LEICESTER, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, January 25th.

References and Terms will be forwarded on application.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Mr. JACKSON begs to intimate that his Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, the 25th inst.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS who require

a good and thorough English Education for their Sons and Wards, upon moderate terms, would do well to send to Mr. ATKINS for a Prospectus of ANGLESEA HOUSE ACADEMY, ORPINGTON, KENT.

HANBURY HOUSE, TEWKESBURY.

The above ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Mrs. HEWITT (widow of the late Rev. Jesse Hewitt), RE-OPENS Jan. 21st, 1858.

A Prospectus and full particulars forwarded upon application.

MR. A. STEWART, Jun., has arranged to

receive into his House, in TUFNELL-PARK West, London, SIX PRIVATE PUPILS. The neighbourhood, a short distance from Highgate, is beautiful and healthy. Prospectuses containing references and terms forwarded on application.

Address, Summerfield, Tufnell-park West, London, N.

MILTON HALL ACADEMY, NORTHAMPTON.

A good ENGLISH EDUCATION, with Latin, French, Mathematics, and the Sciences. No extras, and Vacations short.

Terms, 25s., Washing included.

Prospectus on application to the Principal, Mr. J. DYER. The School Re-opens on the 16th of January, 1858.

BELMONT HOUSE ACADEMY, PITT-VILLE, CHELTENHAM, conducted by Mr. FURSEY

and Assistant Resident and Visiting Masters, will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, January 21st, 1858.

A Detailed Prospectus, with Outline of General Studies, Classical, Commercial, and Scriptural, forwarded on application.

Reference in Cheltenham kindly permitted to the Rev. A. Morton Brown, LL.D. The French and Drawing by first-class Professors.

EDUCATION, LONDON.—Parents seeking

superior intellectual cultivation for their daughters, combined with earnest prayerful effort for their spiritual progress, may be supplied with a prospectus stating terms, which are moderate, with a list of first-class Masters in attendance, and with references of the most satisfactory character, by applying to H. V., Post-office, Ladbrook Grove, Notting-hill, London. In addition to the daily careful schoolroom training, the Sabbath teachings of one of the most earnest Evangelical Ministers in London is enjoyed—a Minister whose efforts have for many years been peculiarly blessed and useful to the young.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, COLLEGE HOUSE, SOUTHGATE, MIDDLESEX. N.

Conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON and J. R. THOMSON, A.B.

Plans of Instruction such as to ensure the highest proficiency. Pupils well forwarded in subjects required for Examinations. Lectures delivered on various branches of Science. The Scriptures daily read and explained. Premises and Grounds extensive, and the situation admirably salubrious. Terms, Thirty Guineas per annum. Prospectuses forwarded on application. The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN MONDAY, January 18th, 1858.

AN ASSISTANT WANTED.

SEA-SIDE EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, 15, THOMAS-STREET, WEYMOUTH.

This Establishment, conducted by Miss SMITH, assisted by the Rev. HARDWICK SMITH, B.A., and other efficient Teachers, combines the following advantages:—A most Healthy Situation—a Happy Home, regulated on Christian principles—a well-considered Plan of Tuition—a thorough and liberal Education of a high order—inclusive and very moderate terms.

THREE VACANCIES NOW OCCUR.

The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on the 20th of JANUARY. Full particulars will be forwarded on application.

READING, BERKS.

Mrs. LEGG, assisted by Miss NEIL, and efficient resident Governesses, receives YOUNG LADIES to Board and Educate. Professors: French, Mons. Silvestre de Weldyes; German, Madame Gauffier; Scientific Lectures, Mr. Austin; Piano and Thorough Bass, Mr. Dawson, R.A.M.; Singing and Harp, Miss Binfield; Dancing and Deportment, Mr. E. Goodwin; Elocution, Mr. Austin; Drawing in various styles, Miss Neil. Prospectuses on application.

HOME EDUCATION, PARK HOUSE, PARK ROAD, STOKE NEWINGTON.

At the above select Establishment, Young Ladies are boarded and carefully educated in all the branches of a liberal English Education. French, German, Italian, Latin, Music, Singing, Dancing, and Drawing in various styles. Masters attend for the accomplishments. The number of Pupils being limited, they receive all the comforts of a private family, combined with the advantages of a careful and accomplished education. Terms moderate.

The duties of the school commence 18th January.

THE HOME SCHOOL, DOVER.—The Rev.

MARTIN REED, who has studied several years in France and Germany, is able to offer all the requirements of a liberal and polite EDUCATION, combined with the comfort and kindly influences of Home.

Particular attention is directed to the individuality and to the probable destination of Pupils.

Instruction is given in Chemistry and Practical Science.

A large Library, Gymnasium, &c., are provided.

The School is select in character, and limited as to number.

RUSSELL HOUSE, RUSSELL-STREET, READING.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. KILPIN and Miss FULLER will be ready to receive their Pupils on the 27th inst.

Their system of Instruction is oral, the number of Pupils limited, and of ages varying from Eight to Nineteen.

Mrs. K. and Miss F. will be happy to forward upon application, Circulars containing Terms, References, and high Testimonials. French and German Governesses reside in the House.

EDUCATION.—SEA-SIDE PREPARATORY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES.

1, MARINE-TERRACE, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Mrs. JOSEPH, assisted by the Rev. W. JOSEPH, receives Young Ladies for Instruction in the various branches of a sound English Education, together with Drawing, Music, French, German, &c. The situation is one of the healthiest along the coast. Terms, which are moderate, may be known on application.

References kindly permitted to Mrs. Bryan, 1, Gloster Villa, Stamford-road, Kingsland, N.; J. Stabb, Esq., 27, Red Lion-square, W.C.; T. Pitt, Esq., 8, Melina-place, St. John's-wood, N.W.; J. Worsley, Esq., Orwell, near Arrington, Cambs.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, THAME, OXON.

Miss NICHOLS receives a Limited Number of Young Ladies, whose Education is conducted on the most approved system of Modern Instruction, combined with the Domestic Comfort of a Private Family, on the following terms:—Board, including the essentials of a Sound English Education, Twenty Guineas per Annum. French, Music, and Drawing, upon the usual terms. The Duties of the School will be Resumed on the 19th JANUARY.

References are kindly permitted to Rev. J. Elrich, M.A., Newport, Isle of Wight; Rev. T. Dossy, Lower Edmonton; Mr. Johnson, F.R.A.S., Bicester; Mr. Smeeton, Theddingworth, Leicester; and to the Parents of Pupils. Thame, Dec. 26, 1857.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

Is adapted for First-class Mercantile Instruction. Every pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at Accounts; while the Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Mechanics, are also liberally provided for. The Crystal Palace, the British Museum, and most of the Public Institutions in and near the metropolis are frequently visited by the boarders.

Terms moderate and inclusive. References unexceptionable.

Holidays—which may be spent in London or at the sea-side under the care of the Principal—eight weeks in the year. Re-opens January 11th.

J. YEATS, F.R.G.S., Principal.

N.B. During the past year, Youths from the upper divisions have been received into some of the largest Mercantile, Manufacturing, and Engineering Firms in the Country.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, Middlesex.

Head Master, Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., assisted by a Staff of Resident Masters, besides other Teachers.

The object of this Public School is to give a first-class education based on religious principles. The course of study includes Classics, Mathematics, and the various branches of a sound English Education. The situation is beautiful and healthy, the spacious premises were erected expressly for the school, and the domestic arrangements are on a most liberal scale.

For particulars apply to the Head Master, or Resident Secretary, at the School; or the Honorary Secretary, at the Office, 1, Mittee-room, Founders' Hall, St. Swithin's-lane, London.

The FIRST SESSION of 1858 will commence on WEDNESDAY, January 27.

By order of the Committee,

T. M. COOMBS, Esq., Treasurer.

ALGERNON WELLS, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

REV. THOS. REES, Resident Secretary.



WELLINGBOROUGH ESTABLISHMENT
for YOUNG LADIES.

Miss WARREN and Miss PENDERED, in consequence of the death of the late Miss Renals, beg to announce their intention of Opening a Ladies' Boarding and Day School.

Terms for Boarders, including instruction in French and Drawing, Twenty-five Guineas per Annum.

Music, Dancing, and other accomplishments on the usual terms.

Strict attention will be paid to the health and comfort of the pupils and the domestic arrangements will be on a liberal scale.

First quarter to commence January 25th.
References kindly permitted to the Rev. J. T. Spalding, Rev. T. Thomas, Messrs. Sharpe, Esq., & Esq., Esq., & Esq., Esq., and Wm. Johnson, Esq., all of Wellingborough.

CLAPHAM-PARK SCHOOL,
SURREY.

PRINCIPAL—MR. LONG.

A FIRST CLASS EDUCATION is provided in this long-established School, for the Universities, &c., and equally for superior Mercantile engagements. Pupils, direct from the school, have matriculated in the first division in the London University; and one has just obtained a first-class certificate in Honours, with a Prize in Classics, at the Christmas Examination of the Royal College of Preceptors. The situation, accommodations, and care of Pupils will be found to meet every possible requirement, as also the religious advantages.

Terms (no extras), including all branches of Instruction, except the Accomplishments, from Fifty to Seventy Guineas, according to age.

Full particulars, with numerous references, on application.
N.B. Mr. Long has pupils preparing for the new Oxford Examination Title, in June next.

SURREY-STREET, NORWICH.

The Misses LINCOLNE beg to inform their friends that the duties of their Establishment will RE-COMMENCE MONDAY, January 25th. Having resided abroad for several years, Young Ladies confided to their care have peculiar advantages for learning the Languages of the Continent. They earnestly endeavour to make study as interesting and pleasant a pursuit as possible, and particular attention is paid to the cultivation of those habits which are indispensable to the character of the well-informed and Christian woman.

Terms on application.
References are kindly permitted to the Dowager Lady Buxton, Northroppe Hall, Norfolk; Madame Razoux, Oosterhout, near Breda, Holland; the Rev. John Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. William Brock, London; the Rev. A. Reed, B.A., Hendon; Andrew Johnston, Esq., Halesworth; H. Harvey, Esq., 43, Cannonbury-square, Islington; W. Bickham, Esq., Manchester; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

PALMER HOUSE ACADEMY,
HOLLOWAY-ROAD, LONDON, N.

Conducted by Rev. A. STEWART and SONS.

Biblical Instruction, the Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages, Mathematics, and Commercial Arithmetic, with a complete course of English.

Few Private Schools of long standing have better sustained their reputation for the Intellectual, Moral, and Religious Education of Youth.

Hundreds have been Educated in this Establishment, among whom are eminent Commercial and Professional Men, who attribute their success to the course of training they received here.

Public testimony has been frequently borne by Parents and others to the Healthy Position and Domestic Comfort of Palmer House.

Increased importance is attached to the Preparatory Department.

Popular Lectures on various subjects are regularly delivered. The "Favorite" Omnibuses from different parts of London pass the door every few minutes.

The House is situated within five minutes' walk of the Holloway Station, Great Northern Railway; and Highbury Station, North London Railway.

Prospectuses and Testimonials forwarded on application.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL,
TAUNTON.

Affiliated to London University, 1840.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, B.A., late Professor of Classics and Mathematics in the Western College.

PRESIDENT—W. D. WILLS, Esq., Bristol.

TREASURER—S. BALLARD, Esq., Taunton.

HONORARY SECRETARY—Rev. H. ADDISCOTT, Taunton.

CORRESPONDING AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY—Rev. J. S. UNDERWOOD, Taunton.

In this Institution special attention is given to the Moral and Religious Education of the Pupils.

The Commercial Course constitutes a thorough preparation for Practical Pursuits.

The Classical and Mathematical Studies are so conducted as to qualify for Matriculation with honours at London University, or for the Government Examinations.

TERMS, INCLUDING FRENCH AND GERMAN:

For Boarders, under 10 Years of Age .. 24 Guineas per Annum

above 10 and under 14 .. 28

above 14 .. 32

Washing, Drilling, and Pew Rent .. 3

No Charge for Books.

Further particulars may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to either of the Secretaries.

The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, January 19th.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES,
HAMPTON HOUSE, BRILL, BUCKS;

CONDUCTED BY THE MISSES CLARKE,

(Daughters of the Rev. Paul Clarke.)

Terms—Eighteen Guineas per Annum.

The Misses C. have taken this commodious house, with a large and exceedingly comfortable school-room attached, which affords ample accommodation for a large number of Pupils, and is in one of the most delightful and romantic places in England. The object of the Misses C., in this Establishment, has been to meet the wants of a respectable class of Young Ladies, where they may receive a first-class education upon the most reasonable terms, and at the same time meet with every necessary comfort. The continued increase and prosperity of the school, together with its superior advantages, and the rapid progress made by the young ladies, justify the Misses C. in calling the attention of parents and guardians to this seminary. Observe the following facts: The locality is exceedingly healthy, the young ladies are most kindly treated, their morals are strictly watched, the education imparted is solid and polite, every attention is paid to their studies, and the most persevering efforts are made to complete, as soon as possible, their education. In this seminary young ladies are trained either for business or the attainment of those higher accomplishments which constitute the embellishment of a refined and superior education.

Music, French, and Drawing all included in the above terms.

Prospectuses will be forwarded on application to the Principals (with references, which are of the highest character), at Hampton House, Brill, Bucks.

HALESWORTH ACADEMY, SUFFOLK.

Mr. J. B. HARVEY respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that the Duties of his Establishment will be Resumed on MONDAY, the 25th instant.

The Course of Study embraces all the usual branches of a sound and polite English Education, including the Classics and Continental Languages, the Mathematics, &c.

Great care is bestowed upon the cultivation of a high standard of morality, based upon Christian principle.

Much attention is also paid to the Domestic Comfort of the Pupils, and to those Manly Exercises which so powerfully contribute to a healthy state both of body and mind.

An ASSISTANT is required after the Christmas Vacation. A VACANCY occurs for an ARTICLED PUPIL. January, 1858.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, DORSETSHIRE. (Midway between Poole and the rising Watering-place, Bournemouth.)

Rev. WALTER GILL.

This Establishment presents especial claims on the attention of Parents and Guardians as being, according to the best medical testimony, singularly adapted from its locality to the health of young persons; no spot perhaps being more salubrious on the south coast of England. Its domestic arrangements are on a scale both of liberality and comfort, and its educational advantages of a very superior character.

Prospectuses, with terms, which are moderate, and first-class references, to be had on application. French and German taught by Native Professors.

Duties resumed on January 27, 1858.

INCREASED RATE of INTEREST.—The

Bank of England having advanced the rate of Discount, the Directors of the DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK are prepared to give NINE PER CENT. on all Sums from 20*l*. and upwards, until further notice.

Earl of DEVON, Chairman.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

6, Cannon-street West, Nov. 4, 1857.

BANK of DEPOSIT, 3, PALL MALL EAST.

Established May, 1844.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that from this day until further notice the INTEREST payable on deposit accounts will be increased to 6*l*. PER CENT. per Annum. Parties desirous of investing money are requested to examine the plan of the Bank of Deposit.

Forms for opening accounts and every information post free on application.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Oct. 10, 1857.

LOANS ADVANCED. DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY
(Limited).

36A, MOORGATE-STREET (East Side).

Capital 125,000*l*., in 15,000 Shares of 10*l*. and 5*l*. each.

LOANS.—Money ready to be advanced, in sums of 20*l*. to 1,000*l*., for short or long periods.

BANK of DEPOSIT.—Deposits are now received at 7 per cent., and for six months certain 6 per cent.

BANK for SAVINGS.—Interest, 4*l*. per cent.

ANDREW J. ROBY, Managing Director.

ACCIDENTS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

1,000*l*. IN CASE of DEATH, OR

A FIXED ALLOWANCE of 6*l*. PER WEEK

IN THE EVENT of INJURY,

may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3*l*. for a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A Special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer.

It is found that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents 27,988*l*.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE for STAMP DUTY.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,
Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London. (E.C.)

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

Instituted 1820.

T. GEORGE BARCLAY, Esq., Chairman.

MARTIN T. SMITH, Esq., M.P., Deputy-Chairman.

One-third of the Premium on Insurances of 500*l*. and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the Policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of 50*l*. and upwards, on the security of Policies effected with this Company, for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent., of the Profits are assigned to Policies every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum insured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future Premiums.

At the fifth appropriation of Profits for the five years terminating January 31, 1856, a reversionary bonus was declared of 1*l*. 10*s*. per cent. on the sums insured, and subsisting additions for every Premium paid during the five years. This bonus, on Policies of the longest duration, exceeds 2*l*. 5*s*. per cent. per annum on the original sums insured, and increases a Policy of 1,000*l*. to 1,638*l*.

Proposals for insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16, Pall-mall, London; or to any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

BONUS TABLE.

SHOWING THE ADDITIONS MADE TO POLICIES of 1,000*l*. EACH.

Date of Insurance.	Amount of Additions to Feb. 1, 1851.	Addition made as on Feb. 1, 1856.	Sum payable after Death.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1820.....	523 16 0	114 5 0	1638 1 0
1825.....	382 14 0	103 14 0	1486 8 0
1830.....	241 12 0	93 2 0	1334 14 0
1835.....	185 3 0	88 17 0	1274 0 0
1840.....	128 15 0	84 13 0	1213 8 0
1845.....	65 15 0	79 18 0	1145 13 0
1850.....	10 0 0	75 15 0	1085 15 0
1855.....	—	15 0 0	1015 0 0

And for intermediate years in proportion.

The next appropriation will be made in 1861. Insurances, without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHAIRMAN.

EDWARD MIALI, Esq.

CHAIRMAN OF THE MANCHESTER BOARD.

Sir JAMES WATTS, Mayor of Manchester.

OFFICES.

LONDON: 25, CANNON-STREET.

MANCHESTER: 11, DUBLIN-PLACE.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and Rates of Premium, required for any contingency, will be forwarded on application to any of the Agents, to the Secretary for Manchester, John Kingsley, Esq., or to the Head Office, 25, Cannon-street, E.C.

H. H. WAPLIN, Secretary.

NOTICE of DIVIDEND.**BANK of DEPOSIT.**
No. 3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED MAY, 1844.

The WARRANTS for the HALF-YEARLY Interest, on Deposit Accounts, to the 31st December, will be ready for delivery on and after January the 10th, 1858, and payable daily.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the plan of the Bank of Deposit. Prospectuses and Forms for Opening Accounts sent free on application.

Most Surprising Success at the First Meeting.—All the former Societies surpassed.—No more Members received after the February Meeting.—Join while you have the opportunity.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETIES.

A NEW SOCIETY (the No. 5) has now commenced. Entrance Fee 1*s*. per Share, until after the February Meeting. Subscription 5*s*. per month; Rules 6*d*. Six per Cent. Interest for Deposits.

3,000*l*. will be advanced at the second meeting, Tuesday, 26th January.

R. G. PEACOCK, Manager,

Belgrave Hall,

41, Lower Belgrave-place, Piccadilly, S.W.

See the "British Standard" of Feb. 27, 1857, pages 72 and 73.

MAPPINS' "SHILLING" RAZOR, sold everywhere, warranted good by the Makers, MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London, where the largest stock of Cutlery in the World is kept.

MAPPINS' SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES

maintain their unrivalled Superiority—handles cannot possibly become loose; the blades are all of the very first quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture.

	Table.	Knives.	Doz.	Doz.	Carvefs.
	per doz.	per doz.	per pair.		
Ivory 3½ inch handle, balanced...	20 <i>s</i> .	16 <i>s</i> .	6 <i>s</i> .		
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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ADDRESS TO THE READER.

ONCE more we come before the curtain—called thither by custom—and bow with profoundest gratitude to the whole circle of our readers, wishing them at the same time "a happy new year." A journalist in the eighteenth year of his vocation, it might be supposed, has got over the bashful feeling with which, in his earlier experience, he made his appearance before his friends without his editorial robe and wig. But it is not so with us. If the truth must be confessed, we are more nervous than ever in finding ourselves in plain clothes face to face with our readers. We hardly know what to say, except "Thank you, friends!" nor what to promise but "We will do our best."

Hitherto, such efforts as we have been able to make in behalf of what we take leave to describe as *Christian politics*, have been so steadily and heartily supported by our readers, as to impart to our duties all the relish of pleasures. We derive from the conviction that we are not working wholly in vain a zest which pleasantly stimulates all our active powers. We sit down to our work occasionally, kind readers, with somewhat jaded spirits—but when we think of you, we soon pluck up heart. We fancy ourselves the trusted interpreter of thoughts which are yours as well as ours—and our belief that what we utter will find a response in your bosoms, lights up again our own interest in principles held by both of us in reverent affection. For your sakes, equally as for our own, we rejoice that the *Nonconformist* is no longer singular. We have not consciously abated an atom of the solemn devotion to the great object of this journal, with which we started—but, happily, we are no longer pointed at as monomaniacs—we have plenty of companions—the truths we have preached, are now being preached by others whom we may not call comrades, but who, nevertheless, are lightening our labours and responsibilities—and public opinion rapidly rises towards the mark underneath which it once inscribed the contemptuous epithet "Quixotic." The "little leaven is leavening the whole lump." Our special work, it is true, is not yet done—but it has ceased to be special, as far as agency is concerned—it belongs not now to us alone—it has been recognised as having a practical claim upon the thoughtful spirit of the age.

We are commencing a year which probably may be less eventful than the last—and yet, in one sense, it should be more important. We shall have, during the next twelvemonth, to draw from the exciting occurrences of the year of grace 1857, their true moral, and endeavour to embody it in our public acts and institutions. No journal, we are proud to believe, has more accurately, more fully, or more vividly narrated the stirring

tale of the Sepoy revolt than the *Nonconformist*—for which our readers, as well as ourselves, owe the deepest obligations to our Calcutta correspondent. And now that incident must give way to reflection, and the question "What has happened?" should be superseded by the question "What is to be done?" we still hope to preserve the high standing won for us by our Eastern contributor. Perhaps, even yet, we may have to acknowledge the value of the facts with which, as opportunity serves, he is willing to supply us; but there can be little doubt, that our chief duty during the year, will consist in making a wise use of the information we already possess. To this duty we propose to apply ourselves with conscientious diligence, caution, and simplicity of aim. It will be our fault if we are not quite as thoroughly qualified to deal with the reconstruction of our Indian government, as an earnest study of the abundant materials within reach, guided by the light of Christian sympathies, can make us. We therefore invite our readers to accompany us over this new and extensive area of duty, with the fullest confidence in us that we shall not lead them astray through negligence, nor hurry them into erroneous judgments through insufficient acquaintance with existing facts. We are fully alive to our responsibility. We have some notion of the qualifications requisite for the fitting discussion of this momentous subject; and we hesitate not to ask the same generous trust in our counsels on this head, as we have received, and, we hope, without betraying, on more familiar topics of Imperial interest.

On another vital question likely to be prominent during the present year, it will be our privilege to offer guidance to our readers. Parliamentary Reform will, in all probability, claim a large share of our attention. We have no new principles to profess on this point—but, perhaps, in the pursuit of those we have uniformly maintained, experience may have taught us to accept as an instalment what we could by no means agree to as a settlement. We are not disposed to put up with a delusive change. We shall contend for a large and substantial measure. We hope to see public opinion substantially and adequately, if not perfectly, represented. We are not inclined to divert our attention to elaborate and new-fangled schemes. We shall abide, as closely as possible, by the broad, old-fashioned, Anglo-Saxon basis of the constitution. And herein, also, we flatter ourselves with the expectation that we shall express the desires of the great majority of our readers; and, when the time for action comes, shall elicit their hearty co-operation.

But we shall not be entirely absorbed even by these two great topics. We shall certainly not desert our favourite haunt—ecclesiastical ground. No doubt we shall find plenty of work to do there—and that work we shall continue to "do with a will." In our treatment also of the current questions of the day, in the selection and arrangement of the news, and in the liberality, impartiality, and trustworthiness of our literary reviews, we shall strive to uphold the reputation it is our good fortune to have achieved. We will not forget to add, on the part of our publisher, an engagement that so far as accuracy, punctuality, and courtesy in the conduct of the commercial affairs of this paper, can ensure the convenience of subscribers, they will have no reason to complain of his arrangements.

Gentle reader, adieu! We shall be glad to have your honest support for another year. We have sketched our own intentions, and we confidently leave you alone with yours—for we cannot doubt you will be as careful in the discharge of your obligations as we wish to be in ours. For another year, therefore, the Editor retires from before the lamps, and the curtain rises.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

"INDOPHILUS" ON STATE RELIGION IN INDIA.

A FEW hours before the publication of our last number, in which we gave a hasty reply to the objections taken by the *St. James's Chronicle* to our views of the proper relation of Government to religion in India, a letter of considerable length, and of extraordinary weight, from the well-known pen of "Indophilus," appeared in the *Times*, in which the whole question was calmly but powerfully discussed. We are less surprised than gratified at finding that the position taken up by this high authority is, in almost every respect, identical with that defined by the minute of the Liberation Society, and occupied and defended from the beginning by this journal. The appearance of this letter in the columns of our influential contemporary, although followed as yet by no editorial comment, warrants our conclusion that public opinion is not far astray on this subject, and that nothing but the most inexcusable apathy on the part of those who hold sound views of the relation of the Civil Power to religion, will render it possible for the Establishmentarians to carry out their principles in our Eastern empire.

"Indophilus," after giving a lucid sketch, crowded with authentic local information, of the cautious advances hitherto made towards the instruction of the native races, and of the success which has followed them, casts a glance at the future, and wisely defines the true question in debate. "All will agree," he says, "that the most effectual means should be taken to instruct the natives of India in the truths of Christianity; the question is, whether the Government should undertake to do it." This is the question—the only question—and it were well if our Establishmentarian objectors would confine themselves within this legitimate boundary of discussion. At any rate, this is the question which "Indophilus" calmly considers, and it remains with our opponents to dispose of his arguments. He says:—

The existing relation of our missionary bodies to the natives of India is extremely satisfactory. The prejudice against them has gradually given way; and they have passed through the late fiery trial without having been the special objects of popular suspicion or indignation. With such prospects as we now have before us, let us beware how we risk this position. No one can deny that we are chiefly indebted for it to the non-interference of the Government with missionary operations; and it is equally certain that the Government is still looked upon by the natives with distrust and jealousy in matters of religion. The exciting cause of the mutiny was a supposed design of the Government to take away the religion and caste of the Sepoys; and the additional strength we shall acquire by the suppression of the mutiny will not diminish the apprehensions of the natives.

It is clear that, however lightly men less accurately acquainted with Indian society may think of the danger of rousing the apprehensions of the natives by the meddling of Government with religion in India, "Indophilus" does not regard it as a trivial matter. We entreat our opponents to listen to the following words of warning:—

Religion imparts a superhuman intensity to whatever it touches, and the natives of India are eminently a religious people. The whole strength of the empire has been put forth to subdue the revolt of a portion of our native army. What if our whole native army and armed police force, the native states, and the majority of the population were hereafter to declare against us? Systematic violation of the rights of conscience is quite capable of producing

such a result. The nationality of the natives of India is bound up with their religion; they concentrate in that one idea all the feelings with which Englishmen regard Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, and every other guarantee of their civil and religious liberties.

Admitting that those who would avail themselves of Government resources for Christian teaching in India do not really intend compulsion, he contends that what they demand is, nevertheless, "only another application of the same principle. The Government," he goes on to say most justly, "would still usurp the office of the missionary. The produce of the taxes would still be employed in propagating one religion in preference to every other. Religious equality, which is the sacred principle of justice in connexion with the highest interests of man, would still be as far removed as ever." But "Indophilus" takes higher ground even than this. He says, "The Western world was first converted to Christianity by efforts made on the voluntary principle; the Reformation was brought about in the same manner, and the evangelisation of India will not be different. When our Saviour said, 'My kingdom is not of this world,' and indicated by his parting directions to his disciples, that 'teaching' was the appropriate mode of propagating His doctrines, He must have intended to produce some practical effect." Moreover, the resolute abstinence of the Government from any direct interference on behalf of Christianity is the only plan, "Indophilus" considers by which "the divisions of the Christian world" may be rendered practically innocuous in connexion with missionary labour among the heathen. He wishes, however, as we wish, that the proper influence of the Government should be decidedly in favour of Christianity—and he shows, as we have done, again and again, wherein that legitimate influence resides. "It is time," he observes, "that our policy should be clearly defined. To rule with diligence, to protect all classes of persons in the exercise of their lawful occupations, is the special duty of Governments; and no advantage can be gained by a confusion of functions. Our influence as a Christian Government will chiefly depend upon our full and successful discharge of this duty."

Those of our readers who have done us the honour to read with attention the remarks we have made from time to time on this vitally important question, will admit that these are precisely the main positions we have endeavoured to sustain, sometimes almost in the very language of "Indophilus." But we have still greater satisfaction than that which we derive from this concurrence of opinion, in being able to produce a State paper which embodies in a most remarkable manner the views we have held of what constitutes Christian Government in India. It is an Order of Sir John Lawrence, Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, signed by the secretary of his Government, and issued now some four months ago. It is Christian without the formality of profession—and it seeks to advance Christianity by the appropriate method of dealing out even-handed justice to all the subjects of the Government.

The sufferings and trials which the Almighty has permitted to come upon his people in this land during the past few months, though dark and mysterious to us, will assuredly end in His glory. The followers of Christ will now, I believe, be induced to come forward and advance the interests of His kingdom and those of His servants. The system of caste can no longer be permitted to rule in our services. Soldiers and Government servants of every class must be entertained for their merits, irrespective of creed, class, or caste. The native Christians, as a body, have, with rare exceptions, been set aside. I know not one in the Punjab (to our disgrace be it said) in any employment under Government; a proposition to employ them in the public service six months ago would assuredly have been received with coldness, and would not have been complied with; but a change has come, and I believe there are few who will not eagerly employ those native Christians competent to fill appointments. I understand that in the ranks of the army at Madras there are native Christians, and I have heard that some of the guns at Agra are at this time manned by native Christians. I consider I should be wanting in my duty at this crisis if I did not endeavour to secure a portion of the numerous appointments in the judicial department for native Christians, and I shall be happy (as far as I can) to advance their interests equally with those of the Mohammedan and Hindoo candidates—their future promotion must depend on their own merits. I shall therefore feel obliged by each missionary favouring me with a list of the native Christians belonging to them who, in their opinion, are fit for the public service.

This document speaks for itself. It will be more efficacious in promoting Christianity in India than the most elaborate system of State support. It is at once a devout recognition and a practical illustration of the religion we profess. Against Government help after this fashion, we have no objection to urge.

EDUCATION AND CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

"Indophilus," who enjoys the honour of the most conspicuous type in the *Times*, has written an able and elaborate letter on the subject of education and religion in our Eastern empire, which is deserving of thoughtful attention. On the former subject he says

that the first result of the Government system of education is the destruction of the Hindoo system in the minds of the pupils. They are taught to think, and their thoughts are inclined towards Christianity by a literature which has grown up under its influence, which always assumes its truth and is deeply imbued with its spirit. These natives must have some religion. They cannot go back to Hindooism. They show no disposition to turn aside to Mohammedanism. They must, therefore, go on to Christianity, towards which they are carried by the irresistible progress of events. But should the Government teach Christianity? He argues that anything like Government interference would be likely to rouse against us the whole people of India, and that the Government of India must act upon the strict principle of religious equality, and against the employment of the taxes in propagating one religion above another.

Owing to the separation which has hitherto been maintained between Church and State in India, the divisions of the Christian world have not been exposed to the view of the heathen, and all who love Jesus Christ in sincerity have acted together as brethren. It is useless to aim at a unity which is inconsistent with the constitution of the human mind, and would be certain to end in stagnation if the attempt were made to enforce it by authority. If the Government were to teach Christianity, it must be according to the Church of England, Church of Scotland, Wesleyan, Independent, Baptist, Roman Catholic, or some other form; and who is to decide which of these it should be? The Established Church of England has no legal status in India above the other churches. Happily, it is possible to avoid the scandal of such a contest. The Indian vineyard is large enough for all. The different branches of the Church of Christ may preserve their individuality and unity of action within themselves while they co-operate with wholesome emulation in their Master's service. The western world was first converted to Christianity by efforts made on the voluntary principle; the Reformation was brought about in the same manner, and the evangelisation of India will not be different. When our Saviour said, "My kingdom is not of this world," and indicated by his parting directions to His disciples that "teaching" was the appropriate mode of propagating His doctrines, he must have intended to produce some practical effect. The Hindoos in vain put forth the strong arm of power against the Buddhists, and the Mohammedans against the Hindoos; but the kingdom of Christ, which will be the last and greatest, will be established by the "sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God." We could not hope to trample out the old faith in blood and ashes, as the Reformation was suppressed in Belgium—and what would be gained merely by irritating? Does Ireland, where the experiment has been made under far more favourable circumstances than can be hoped for in India, offer any encouragement? And what would be the value of converts made under the influence of fear or favour? What security should we have that they had not merely added hypocrisy to their other vices?

What then can we do? "Indophilus" regards the rate-in-aid system established in 1854 "as the true solution of the much-vexed question of religious education, for he contends far more may be done by encouraging private effort than by the direct action of the Government."

The part which the Government has to perform is the establishment of universities on the plan of the London University and the Queen's University in Ireland, for the purpose of testing and certifying the attainments of such students as may present themselves for examination; the providing instruction in branches of knowledge which are of special and advanced a kind that they are beyond the reach of private associations, such as law, medicine, civil engineering, geology, chemistry and metallurgy, and the fine arts; and, above all, the maintenance of an efficient system of inspection over all schools and colleges which desire the pecuniary assistance of the Government, or the guarantee for efficiency and for the faithful application of appropriated funds which such a supervision would afford. Free scope would then be given to every religious persuasion, and it would be seen which would be best supported by its intrinsic merits and by the zeal and intelligence of its adherents. The inspectors would take care that a good practical secular education was given as the condition of the Government grants, and the religious instruction would be left to those who were responsible for the local management of the schools.

It is stated that this system has worked well for the missionaries. The schools at the chief stations of the districts in the North-Western Provinces are "managed for the most part by different missionary bodies," and "the important collegiate missionary institutions at Benares and Agra are presided over by gentlemen of high acquirements and character, and their friendly and liberal competition with the Government colleges at those stations incites both to a greater degree of effort and improvement." If the missionaries go on as they have begun, "Indophilus" can see no limit to their power of giving a Christian character to native education. Another potent engine to the formation of the national mind is the construction of a vernacular literature of which English will be the storehouse of knowledge and the Christian religion the source of inspiration. The writer argues that we cannot legislate for India as we should for a Christian country:—

Polygamy is an immoral and degrading practice, but nobody in his senses would propose to abolish polygamy by law in the present state of India. To prohibit the obscene representations with which the idol temples and cars are covered would be to turn iconoclasts on a grand scale, and to attempt to put down the Hindoo religion by force. If we would avoid a violent reaction which would put an end to all hope of improvement, we must follow rather than anticipate public opinion; and to enlarge the knowledge of the natives, and to induce them to take correct views, is therefore the condition of all solid progress. In dealing with immoral and inhuman practices which arise from false religion we must consider time and circumstances; but a great deal may be done consistently with a prudent regard to practical

results. The courts and offices have always been closed on Sunday, and Lord Hardinge extended the observance to the public works; but, in addition to this, public business is suspended in deference to certain heathen festivals, the longest of which occurs at the busiest time of the year. Every public servant should be allowed a certain number of working-days in the year for recreation, and the particular time at which each person takes his vacation should be a matter of mutual arrangement; but the public offices should, as a general rule, not be closed except for the necessary seventh day's rest. Caste is at the root of most of the social evils of India. It is the life of Kôlin polygamy; it promotes infanticide; elevates certain classes at the expense of others whom it holds in a state of the most abject degradation, forbids the commonest offices of charity, and destroys all the kindly affections of our nature. The Government ought not to interfere in an arbitrary manner with any man's caste; but let men of every caste and of no caste at all be equally admitted into the public service, and when they have been admitted let them be dealt with alike, and let not caste be pleaded as a ground of exemption from any duty. Caste would thus be placed on the same footing as drunkenness, which is not permitted to be pleaded as an excuse for any offence. If this system is faithfully acted upon, the School-bench, the railway carriage, the public office, and the regimental company, in all of which the Christian, the Mohammedan, the Brahmin, and the Sudra will be found side by side, will in a few years extract the sting of caste and reduce it to its proper level.

In closing his letter he remarks that it is a great mistake to estimate the progress made towards the evangelisation of India only by the number of persons baptized. "If Christian truth is presented to the native mind by every available avenue, what is known in modern phrase as public opinion, will at last turn decidedly in its favour, and then a nation will be born in a day."

In a subsequent letter "Indophilus" sketches a plan for establishing a new institution for cultivating Oriental literature in this country, from which the public servants going out to India shall be required to obtain certificates, that they are sufficiently instructed in the elements of one of the vernacular languages of the presidency to which they have been designated, and which persons not in the public service, intending to proceed to India as missionaries, merchants, planters, or in any other capacity, may be at liberty to attend the classes on an equal footing with persons selected for the public service, and offer themselves for examination in order to obtain a certificate of qualification.

The *Times* Calcutta correspondent brings under notice an order issued three months ago by Mr. R. Montgomery in the Punjab, with the sanction of Sir John Lawrence. It notifies, that thenceforth "the system of caste could no longer be permitted to rule" in the British service; and that native Christians would be eligible, equally with Hindoos and Mohammedans, for appointments in the judicial and police departments. Up to that time, there had not been a single native Christian in any employment under the Government of the Punjab. Having extracted the greater part of the order in a leading article, we need not reproduce the whole of it here. The following are the concluding practical remarks:—

The following suggestions will aid the missionaries in classifying their men. For burkundages (policemen in the ranks) able-bodied men are required. If the candidate can read and write, and is generally intelligent, he is pretty sure to rise rapidly to the higher ranks. For assistants in public offices, and for higher appointments in the judicial and police departments generally, it is imperative that candidates should read and write oordoo in the shikostele hand fluently, and be intelligent, ready, and trustworthy. Candidates must be prepared at first to accept the lower grade of appointments, in order that they may learn their duties, and qualify themselves for the higher posts. Arrangements can sometimes be made to apprentice a candidate for a few months, with a view to teach him his work; but during this period the candidate must support himself. It is suggested that no persons be nominated whom the missionaries do not consider, by their character and attainments, to have a good prospect of success; better wait till a candidate qualifies himself fully than recommend an inferior man.

CHURCH-RATES.—PROPOSED GOVERNMENT MEASURE.—It will probably be recollected that, at the opening of the parliamentary session, Lord Palmerston, in answer to a question put by Mr. Trelawny, pledged himself to introduce a bill in reference to church-rates during the present year. We learn from a quarter well informed as to the intention of Government, that the proposed measure will simply be the substitution of pew rents in the nave, or in other parts of the edifice which will not interfere with, or infringe upon, the accommodation of the poor; and this power will be vested in the churchwardens of large towns only. In rural parishes, where the population is limited and scattered, it is not intended to make any alteration in the law. The Government entertain the conviction that, were the rate removed, it would be impossible to maintain the churches in such a state of preservation as is to be desired. This attempt to settle the vexed question of church-rates will probably not meet with the views of the abolitionists, although it may conciliate many of them in the assurance that it is a step in the right direction. One important element in the matter is, that the scheme will not excite strong opposition from the Church party.—*Doncaster Gazette*.

A BISHOP CONFERRING WITH HIS CLERGY.—The Bishop of Norwich convened a meeting of his clergy a few evenings since, at the Episcopal Palace, for the

purpose of considering the best means of improving the instruction in charity and district schools, and providing additional education in populous and poor parishes. The proceedings of the evening were commenced with tea and coffee, and the Bishop invited the clergy to meet him at the same place on the Tuesday in every Ember week, for the purpose of conferring on topics of diocesan interest. A harmonious and pleasant feeling pervaded the meeting.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD v. THE VICAR OF EYNHAM.—In consequence of the dispute between the Bishop of Oxford and the Rev. William S. Bricknell, M.A., Vicar of Eynham, Oxon, relative to the removal of the communion-table in the parish church, the vicar closed the church on Christmas day rather than submit to "any such desecration of the sanctuary."

THE WORKHOUSE CHAPLAIN QUESTION.—The clergy of the Liskeard Union had a grand field day on Saturday last, when the Rev. J. R. P. Berkeley, a zealous parson of St. Cleer, again brought before the Board the spiritual wants of the pauper inmates of the Union. The clergy mustered strongly on the occasion, and some of the *ex-officio* guardians, who do not usually attend, made their appearance to vote in favour of a state-paid chaplain. It was shown that the inmates of the Union-house were as well attended—in some cases a great deal better attended to—than the labourers who are out of it, and the appointment of a chaplain was again negatived by a majority of 26 against 11.—*Plymouth Journal*.

DIVORCE OF MISSIONARY CONVERTS IN CASE OF POLYGAMY.—The Rev. Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, published some time since his opinion, that in case of a native convert being already in possession of more wives than one, the Christian system did not require, or justify, the repudiation of any of his several wives. A correspondence has lately been published in the *Natal Journal*, which shows that his view is supported by the Archbishop of Dublin and the late Bishop of Norwich. The opinion of the Archbishop is expressed as follows:—"Puzzle-headed people are apt to confound together the making of a contract which is (in a Christian community) not allowed, and the keeping to a contract which, when it was made, was lawful. I hold with the bishop, that a man who puts away a wife, even though he has another, 'causeth her to commit adultery.'"

THE CLERGY AND THE MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION SCHEME.—The clergy of the Archdeaconry of Liverpool met a few days ago in the Board-room of the Collegiate Institution to deliberate on the new movement on behalf of middle-class education. In the resolutions passed, they express a sincere desire to co-operate with the University of Oxford, "so far as their conscientious convictions will allow;" but they cannot conceal from the public and the university, "that many of their body have serious misgivings respecting the effect which is likely to be produced on the religion of the middle-classes by that regulation which precludes proficiency in divinity from receiving honourable distinction. They therefore respectfully request that that part of the proposed scheme may receive careful reconsideration, and especially that such steps as seem desirable may be taken for obtaining the general sense of the clergy of the Church of England on the subject."

THE BURIAL-GROUND QUESTION AT HEREFORD.—At Hereford, the burial-grounds being closed, the Bishop has offered a piece of land belonging to the see for the purpose, subject to the approval of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who would give the Bishop the annual value as an equivalent. This land would be given for use in the same manner as the old churchyard, and it had therefore been wished that the town council should provide, as they may do, a cemetery for the entire city; but they declined doing so, because of the clamour against the expense raised by certain parties. To counteract this influence, it was thought desirable to invite Mr. Corvill Williams to deliver a lecture on the provisions and working of the Burial Acts; and, accordingly, on the 21st December, that gentleman addressed what the *Hereford Times* describes as "a large, respectable, and orderly audience, comprising both Churchmen and Dissenters," in the Guildhall of the city, under the presidency of W. George, Esq., the late Mayor. He described the characteristics of the churchyard system, the causes which had led to the adoption of the Burial Acts, the provisions of those acts for securing religious equality, and the attempts that had been made to defeat the intentions of the Legislature. He then addressed himself to the particular circumstances which had led to the meeting, and concluded by urging the inhabitants not to sell their rights for so paltry a sum as 450*l.*; but to have a cemetery in which Dissenters would be placed on a footing with Episcopalians. Alderman Anthony, at the close, said he had never in his life heard a more lucid exposition than that given by the lecturer; who, without being offensive to any sect or party, had expounded both the law and the practice, with regard to cemeteries, in such a manner that conviction had been carried to the mind of every person present. He was quite sure that when the newspapers of the city came to lay a full and faithful report of the lecture before the citizens, it would have considerable weight, and would strengthen the hands of the council in carrying out such proceedings as they might hereafter adopt.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.—SCOTLAND.—A meeting called by the Association for promoting Reform in the Scottish Universities, described as one of the most crowded, intelligent, and respectable, ever convened was held on Wednesday, at Edinburgh. Lord Campbell presided; and resolutions affirming that the improvement of the Scottish Universities, so as to enable them to meet the exigencies of the times, and enter successfully into

competition with the other great schools of learning, was a matter of national concern—that measures, towards securing this object, must consist with the preservation of the distinctive character of the Scottish Universities—that new Professorships, in some departments of public instruction, require to be established—that the graduates should be admitted to a share in the government of the Universities—that an improved system of examination for degrees requires to be introduced—that it is expedient there should be additional emoluments for existing Professorships, for new chairs, and for assistant professors, required for certain chairs—and, that the public interest the Association has already succeeded in enlisting in University Reform in England as well as in Scotland, justifies the hope, that at no distant date, these efforts may lead to the most beneficial practical results. Amongst the movers and supporters of these resolutions were—the Dean of Faculty, Dr. Candlish, Sir E. Colebrooke, Mr. Stirling of Keir, Professor Robertson, Mr. Baxter, M.P., Principal Tulloch, Dr. Guthrie, the Lord Advocate, Lord Neaves, Professor Christison, Mr. Buchanan, M.P., Principal Campbell, and Dr. Taylor. The objects which it is essential to combine in a general system of University Reform were stated by Dr. Candlish to be—to increase, first, the means, and, secondly, the efficiency of Professorial instruction; and to do so consistently with the Universities continuing to afford education, not to any particular class merely, but to all classes of the youth of Scotland. Lord Campbell expatiated on the high character for learning once borne by the Scottish Universities; referred to his own connexion with them, and to that of Lord Palmerston, Lord Landsdowne, and Lord Brougham—(a man of such various learning that, though shut up in the Tower, he could write an *Encyclopædia*), and rated Professor Blackie for talking of our Colleges in a way that "really made one ashamed of having belonged to a Scotch University." Lord C. expressed himself in favour of additional chairs, from which some of the more important of the new branches of science and learning should be taught—of entrance examinations—of the admission of the graduates to share in the University government—of Parliamentary representation of our Scottish Universities—and of a modified adoption of the tutorial system. The Dean of Faculty, on the other hand, expressed a decided preference for the Professorial system alone.

Religious Intelligence.

CHURCH SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

(From the *Times*.)

The first of the Sunday evening services which, by a recent decision of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, it has been determined to hold for six months at least in the Abbey nave, took place yesterday evening, and was attended by such a concourse of persons, if we may use the expression, as has probably seldom before been gathered within the walls of that venerable building. This attempt to make the Abbey more available for the great Christian ordinance of preaching God's Word to the people is one the importance of which has been felt by many of the chief lay members of the church, and which the ecclesiastical authorities of the Abbey have adopted as an experiment, resolved, however, to continue it, if the good results its promoters anticipate should flow from its adoption.

The time fixed for the commencement of the service was seven o'clock, but soon after six a crowd of persons were assembled round the railings in front of the west entrance, and before half past six o'clock the numbers had increased to such a degree that it was evident even at that hour that more were waiting for admission than the Abbey itself would accommodate. Of the persons then assembled there seemed, as far as it was possible to judge by mere externals, to be few, if any, who were not of the better classes, or who were not, as the term is, regular churchgoers. Several drove up in private carriages, and a very considerable proportion came in cabs, which were continuously arriving from different directions; of all present there seemed very few who could fairly be classed as belonging to the labouring or lower orders, or who, if the Abbey had been shut as usual, would have failed of attending at their regular places of worship.

Unfortunately in the arrangements made for the service the possibility that the Abbey might attract too large a congregation had not been considered; consequently only one door of admission (the western) was provided, and the people were allowed to assemble, as we have said, in large numbers round the outer railings. Not until a quarter to seven o'clock were the two gates of the enclosure thrown open, when an immense stream of persons instantly rushed in, and crowded through the doorway into the nave in the most unseemly and violent manner. In vain the police and officials stationed at the door entreated the crowd not to push—the great pressure from behind forced those in front to the narrow entrance and against the iron railings before it in the most dangerous manner, and the screams of the women who were frightened, together with the efforts of their gentlemen friends to extricate them, made a scene of such confusion as rather resembled the gallery-door of a theatre on boxing-night than the entrance to a place of worship.

The service took place in the nave, which had been fitted up for the purpose with seats and matting, with a plentiful supply of chairs, and with a row of gothic gas burners between the columns on either side. These lit up the fine old building, and showed

its monuments and tracery roof, with such a breadth of light and shadow and such a solemn and imposing aspect as almost justified the people's eagerness to be present, and realised even the anticipations of those who expected most from the grand effect of the Abbey thus illuminated at night.

A choral service was performed, prayers being said by the Rev. J. C. Haden, M.A., Priest in Ordinary to her Majesty's Chapel Royal, and Rector of Hutton, and the lessons were read by the Rev. Lord John Thynne, sub-Dean. The new Hundredth Psalm was sung by the whole congregation, and then the Very Rev. Dr. Trench, Dean of Westminster, ascended the pulpit, which was erected at about a third-part of the distance down the nave, and which we think might be covered with a sounding board with great advantage before the next Sunday. He selected for his text the 6th and following verses of the 13th Chapter of St. Luke's Gospel:—

"He spake also this parable: A certain man had a fig tree planted in his vineyard; and he came and sought fruit thereon, and found none. Then said he unto the dresser of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none: cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground? And he answering said unto him, Lord, let it alone this year also, till I shall dig about it, and dung it: and if it bear fruit, well; and if not, then after that thou shalt cut it down."

He spoke of the solemn and serious thoughts which the stealthy march of time should suggest, especially at the close and at the beginning of a new year, and particularly also in the course of a religious service held under very unusual circumstances in that place. He contrasted the present state of Christendom with the waste and howling wilderness of heathendom, and drew a vivid picture of the misery and sin which prevail in the courts and alleys of this vast metropolis. He proceeded to a practical examination of the parable which formed his text, and concluded by saying that it was one of the main characteristics of Christ's Gospel that it should be preached to the poor. In the name of himself and those who were acting with them he asked the poor to these services. They could not keep other persons away, but he would ask regular churchgoers whether they considered that they were justified in leaving their usual places of worship and occupying places which were especially designed for others who were without spiritual advantages, and whom it was the object of the present services to build up in the Church and Gospel of Christ. If only regular churchgoers attended them no advantages would be gained and the services would be a failure. The Dean then pronounced the benediction, and the vast congregation, who behaved with great decorum and propriety, dispersed. Next Sunday evening the sermon will be preached by Lord John Thynne, the sub-Dean of Westminster.

Arrangements have been made for holding special services for the working classes in the churches of St. Pancras, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, St. Mary, Whitechapel, and St. Barnabas, Kensington, during each week-day evening (except Saturday) of the first week of the new year, commencing on Monday next. The following are the preachers:—

ST. PANCRAS.—Monday, the Very Rev. Dr. Trench, Dean of Westminster; Tuesday, the Bishop of Oxford; Wednesday, the Rev. A. Boyd, M.A., incumbent of Christ Church, Cheltenham; Thursday, the Rev. Dr. Hook, vicar of Leeds; Friday, the Rev. J. Riddell.

ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS.—Monday, the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., incumbent of Camden Church, Camberwell; Tuesday, the Rev. Capel Molyneux, M.A., minister of the Lock Hospital; Wednesday, the Dean of Westminster; Thursday, the Rev. A. Macleane, M.A., master of Bath Grammar School; Friday, the Rev. J. Hampden Gurney, M.A., rector of St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square.

ST. MARY, WHITECHAPEL.—Monday, the Rev. William Cadman, M.A., rector of St. George's, Southwark; Tuesday, the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, M.A., rector of St. Marylebone; Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. Hook, vicar of Leeds; Thursday, the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's; Friday, the Rev. Dr. Goulburn, minister of Quebec Chapel, late Master of Rugby.

ST. BARNABAS, KENSINGTON.—Monday, the Bishop of London; Tuesday, the Rev. J. Riddell, M.A.; Wednesday, the Bishop of Oxford; Thursday, the Rev. Alexander Boyd, M.A., incumbent of Christ Church, Cheltenham; Friday, the Rev. A. Macleane, master of Bath School.

The incumbents of the three churches first mentioned belong to the so-called Evangelical, or Low Church party. It will be noticed, however, says the *Daily News*, that they have not thought it ill to associate to themselves eminent men of higher ecclesiastical opinions than their own in a work to which the church should lend its united energies.

SURREY CHAPEL SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The Annual Meeting of the Teachers was held in the School-room on Monday evening, December 28th. The Rev. Newman Hall in the chair. The reports stated that there are 12 schools, with upwards of 3,000 children in attendance, and 337 teachers. 10 children's services are held every Sunday morning, and in 9 of the schools, services are held on Sunday evenings, some for children, some for the working classes in general. 154 of the teachers had been scholars in these schools. On week nights several working and other classes met and popular lectures were frequently delivered. Penny Banks were also established. In one of these there had been 542*l.* paid during the year, by 1,741 deposits. In Jurston-street, Bibles and religious books had been given to the children of the Ragged Schools amounting to upwards of 40*l.* In

the Mansfield-street School, 2,331 religious periodicals had been purchased by the children. At a meeting of former scholars in the Surrey Chapel School, it was found that 96 of those present were members of churches. Mr. West, during 50 years superintendent of the Kent-street School, stated that 30 of his teachers had been Sunday scholars.—Mr. Carpenter stated that when with his select class one Sunday, a stranger introduced himself by saying he had read a letter of Mr. C.'s to one of his former pupils, and wished to present something to the school. On opening the paper, it proved to be a bank note for 100l. The donor declined giving his name. Many very interesting facts were stated, calculated to encourage the crowded attendance of the teachers and friends of Sunday schools.

THE EXETER HALL SERVICES.—On Sunday evening the first of the new series of Nonconformist services at Exeter Hall, designed for the benefit of the working classes, took place in the spacious building, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. Spence, minister of the Independent Chapel in the Poultry. The congregation was as large as it ever was during the old series.

LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.—At the annual meeting of the subscribers of the Lancashire Independent College, recently held in the vestry of Grosvenor-street Chapel, Manchester, it was announced that Professor Rogers, of Spring-hill College, Birmingham, had accepted the invitation of the Committee to occupy the Principal's chair, vacated by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan.

MR. SPURGEON'S BAZAAR.—The *Morning Advertiser* says that the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's Bazaar, which closed on Friday, realised, after paying all expenses, 900l. towards the erection of a suitable tabernacle for Mr. Spurgeon and the members of his church and congregation. According to the *Court Journal* the Duchess of Sutherland took great interest in the success of the bazaar. "Through the exertions of her Grace more articles of taste and art, the work of fashionable fingers, found their way into the recesses of the stalls, than was ever known to be collected for such a purpose before."

SPENCER-PLACE CHAPEL, CLERKENWELL.—On January 1st, a very interesting gathering of young people was held in the school-rooms, which were tastefully decorated with evergreens and artificial flowers. Rev. J. Hunt Cooke, minister of the chapel, presided, and commenced proceedings with a New Year's address to the young. Addresses were then delivered by various gentlemen, on the "Past, Present, and Future," after which James Shirk, Esq., in the name of the young people connected with this chapel, presented the chairman with a handsome watch (engraved with a suitable inscription), and also a purse of money. The proceedings were interspersed with the singing of hymns and other pieces of music.

THE NEW AND THE OLD YEAR.—At many of the London churches on the last night of the year there were midnight services for the purpose of enabling congregations to spend in devotional exercises the departure of the old year and the setting in of the new. This custom originated among the Wesleyan Methodists, the last night of the year being termed "the watch night;" but latterly the custom has extended to other Nonconformist denominations, and has also been adopted by some clerical members of the Church of England.

WARE, HERTS.—A social tea-meeting was held in the Town Hall, on Thursday evening, December 31st, 1857, in connexion with the church and congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Leask. After tea the Rev. Dr. offered a short prayer, and stated that the object of the meeting was for social intercourse and union of all sections of the Christian Church. After which, addresses were delivered by the Revs. R. Richards and G. Pearce, of Ware; Rev. J. E. Turner, of Hoddesdon; and Messrs. Fletcher and Stokes. The choir contributed their quota to the evening's enjoyment.

MAZE-POND CHAPEL.—On Wednesday evening, 30th of December, a very interesting lecture was delivered in the vestry of this chapel, in connection with the Sunday-school. The subject, "The Water we Drink," by John Hunt, Esq., M.R.C.P. The lecturer displayed much scientific skill in the experiments he tried on water in order to detect its various impurities. The subject excited much interest among the audience.

CAMBRIDGE CHAPEL, HERTFORD.—The church and congregation assembling in this place have invited the Rev. W. Spencer, of Rochdale, to become their pastor. He intends commencing his duties there on Lord's day, the 7th February.

WORCESTER.—Mr. H. E. Sturmer, late of St. John's College, Cambridge, and since a student at the Baptist College, Bristol, has accepted the unanimous invitations of the church and congregation worshipping at Silver-street Chapel.

LYMINGTON, HANTS.—The Rev. J. E. Tunmer, of Hoddesdon, Herts, has received and accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Congregational Church, Lymington, Hants, and commenced his ministry there on Sunday last, the first Sabbath in the year.

THE REV. NORMAN GLASS, of Bacup, near Manchester, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Independent Church, Trinity Chapel, Cardiff, and enters upon his ministry there on the last Sunday in January.

The Rev. J. E. Tunmer of Hoddesdon, Herts, has received and accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Congregational Church, Lymington, Hants, and commenced his ministry there on the first Sabbath in the present month.

Correspondence.

NOTHING NEW.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Rather more than fifty years ago there lived a clergyman of the Church of England, named John Berridge. John was an eccentric man, so eccentric that he managed to do a thing very wonderful in those days—fill his church—enough to make any person be called eccentric. John, however, did another thing—he wrote a book, called "The Christian World Unmasked," in which he treats the reader to a bit of autobiography which may be read with interest and profit even in these enlightened days. I quote it for the edification of those clergymen of the Church of England who have decided to be silent concerning the Gospel of Christ, rather than brave the terrors of ecclesiastical law. Berridge lived at Everton. He writes:—

"Soon after I began to preach the Gospel at Everton, the churches in the neighbourhood were deserted, and mine so overcrowded that the squire, who 'did not like strangers, and hated to be incommode,' joined with the offended parsons, and soon after, a complaint having been made against me, I was summoned before the bishop."

The very sin, you will see, that has been laid at the door of the Exeter Hall preachers!

Accusation was laid against John that he preached out of his own parish.

"Did I institute you to Eaton or Patton?" said the Lord Bishop. "Why do you go preaching out of your own parish?"

Now hear Berridge's answer:—"My Lord," said I, "I make no claim to the livings of these parishes. 'Tis true, I was once at Eaton, and finding a few poor people assembled, I admonished them to repent of their sins, and to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ for the salvation of their souls. At that very moment, my Lord, there were five or six clergymen out of their own parishes, and enjoying themselves on the Eaton bowling-green."

His lordship at this waxed wroth. "I tell you," he retorted, "that if you continue preaching where you have no right, you will very likely be sent to Huntingdon Gaol."

Honest John replied:—"I have no more regard, my lord, for a gaol than other folks, but I had rather go there with a good conscience, than be at liberty without one."

A little altercation about Bedlam and Huntingdon Gaol followed, when, says this autobiographer, in his "Christian World Unmasked," "Truly! his lordship pathetically entreated me, as one who had been, and wished to continue, my friend, not to embitter the remaining portion of his days by any squabbles with my brother clergymen, but to go home to my parish, and so long as I kept within it I should be at liberty to do what I liked there." "As to your conscience," said his lordship, "you know that preaching out of your parish is contrary to the canons of the Church."

Now for old John's answer:—"There is one canon, my lord, said I, which I dare not disobey, and that says, 'Go preach the Gospel to every creature.'"

And there the parallel ends.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Croydon.

H. S. S.

INDIA.

THE CALCUTTA MAIL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21, 1857.

The last mail will have led you to look with some anxiety for further news respecting the beleaguered garrison at LUCKNOW. For several months the eyes of all in India, the eyes even of all Europe, have been directed to that renowned city of the East, the focus of the rebellion which has swept like a tornado over the fairest provinces of our Indian Empire. Thousands at home and abroad have put up prayers, on behalf of our besieged countrymen, with strong crying and tears, before the pitying eye of Heavenly Grace; almost despairing (as I judge from your own statements) of seeing timely succour brought to them in their desperate extremity. It seems that effective relief has reached them at last. The entrance into the Residency forced by Generals Havelock and Outram, gave them a respite; and almost in the last hours of extremest peril delivered them from a massacre excelled only by the horrors of Cawnpore. The respite has now become a deliverance, wrought by the skilful hand of the general who so promptly quitted England at the call of duty to take the command of that splendid force despatched by our countrymen for the reconquest of the revolted empire. We have received but scanty particulars of this most gratifying event; but of the fact there seems to be little doubt.

I told you in my last that Brigadier Hope Grant, in command of the Delhi flying column, had started from Cawnpore on the Lucknow road, as the advanced guard of the little army which were to be led to the relief of the garrison by Sir Colin Campbell himself. His force contained 3,460 men, in the following proportions:—

Artillery, European	...	300
" Native	...	320
Cavalry	...	400
Engineers, Sappers, &c.	...	190
European Infantry	...	640
Native Punjab Infantry	...	910

	2760
European Infantry from Cawnpore	700

3460

Their artillery consisted of the following guns:—

24-pounders	...	2
18 "	...	2
12 "	...	2
9 "	...	4
6 "	...	8
Eight-inch mortars	...	2

—20

At Oonao, a walled village, twelve miles from Cawnpore, where General Havelock fought one of his desperate battles against more than 20,000 men, the column encountered a band of rebels, dispersed them after a brief fight, and captured a gun. They then continued their march and pitched their camp a few miles this side of Alumbagh, halting for the Commander-in-Chief. They were soon followed by Col. Leith Hay, of the 93rd, who on the 5th of November advanced on the same route with 750 men and four 24-pounders. Then came Capt. Peel with his Naval Brigade and the formidable artillery which they had carried all the way from Calcutta. Their battery consisted of six 68-pounders, two howitzers, and four large mortars, with all their ammunition. Both parties reached the camp without molestation, and added to the strength of the little fortress which we have established at the south-east corner of Lucknow. The Commander-in-Chief reached Cawnpore on the 3rd and rested a few days, after his rapid journey, while fresh reinforcements to the number of 2,000 men, on their way from Allahabad, reached him at Cawnpore, and passed on their way to Lucknow. Determined to be perfectly successful in relieving the garrison, he waited patiently until a powerful force had been collected, having been assured by General Outram, especially in a note of Nov. 11th, that they were not hardly pressed by the enemy and were quietly holding out till he could reach them. At length with 7,500 men in advance of him, and his formidable train of artillery, on the 11th of Nov. Sir Colin Campbell left Cawnpore, escorted by two squadrons of cavalry and two guns, and after a ride of forty miles, joined the camp a few miles this side of Lucknow. He found every thing prepared for action and the men in high spirits. His European force, 4,200 men, are more numerous than the English troops available to General Wilson, on the day when he stormed Delhi: the men are spoken of as splendid soldiers, but amongst them all, the palm is given by general consent to the 93rd Highlanders. A sad calamity was averted from the camp by the merest accident. The garrison of Alumbagh were sending their sick and wounded to the Commander-in-Chief, placing them under the care of some Sikh cavalry as escort. As the party approached the camp, they were spied by the Naval Brigade, who took them for a rebel or onnoitring party. Two guns were quickly brought up, loaded with grape, primed and pointed: when just as they were about to fire, some one recognised an English doctor among the Sikhs and pronounced them to be friends.

On the 13th a skirmish occurred with the rebels, said to be 70,000 in number: two guns were captured, and a small fort, called Jellalabad, taken and blown up. On the 15th the first solid advance was made. After a running fight of two hours, the force occupied at noon the Martinere and the Dil Khosha, on the east of the city. The former is the fine house with extensive grounds, built by General Martin, and called Constantia. The latter was one of the royal gardens, and from its extensive plantations furnishes admirable cover to an attacking force. At 3 in the afternoon, the rebel Sepoys advanced against our little army, hoping to drive them from their position, but were beaten back with heavy loss: and several villages lying along the canal, between these gardens and the Alumbagh, were cleared and destroyed. Thus the eastern suburbs of the town were entirely in our possession. Sir Colin Campbell had decided not to engage in the desperate street fighting which cost Gen. Havelock so large a portion of his force. He would not run the gauntlet between his present post and the Residency, a distance of two miles; but began with his heavy artillery to beat the town to pieces inch by inch, and drive the rebels back step by step, by shot and shell, rather than by the nervous arms of his brave men, of whom hundreds must suffer in the process. He at first purposed, as he advanced farther up the town, to cross the river, which skirts it on the northern side, by a pontoon bridge which he carried with him; and taking up a position opposite the Residency, then only two hundred yards distant, he would by heavy batteries sweep the town both east and west of the entrenchment, and planting his bridge between the batteries, enable the garrison to walk out freely and join him in his own camp. These plans were, however, altered, and by means of the artillery, the Commander-in-Chief was able to open a way right up the side of the city. On the 16th he advanced from the Dil Khosha across the canal on Secundrabagh, another of the royal gardens, and carried it after a severe struggle, in which the enemy suffered enormous loss. Next he attacked the Shahmukh with the heavy guns, and battered it for three hours. The men then advanced, and got possession at dusk, "after one of the severest fights ever witnessed." On the 17th all the morning, he maintained a severe cannonade on the mess-house, a very strong position, and carried it by assault at 3 p.m. The men then pushed on rapidly, and before dark, seized the Moti Mahal, a very large palace, close to the Residency. The work was done; and Generals Outram and Havelock came out to meet their honoured deliverer. In the contest of these three days, many officers and men were injured. The list enumerates five officers killed; sixteen wounded severely; and thirteen wounded slightly. The chief loss has fallen on the gallant 93rd, in whose regiment two officers have been killed, two wounded slightly, and five severely. Sir Colin Campbell has already removed the garrison from the Residency to his own camp, and is now engaged in

sending the ladies and children towards Cawnpore, where they will come down to Calcutta. The most hearty welcome awaits them. Full accounts of these gratifying events can be transmitted only by the next mail: meanwhile we may gratefully dwell upon the fact that, under God's blessing, the garrison is at length free from the awful peril which has hung like a dense cloud above their heads for nearly five months. How they have been preserved from the hatred of the murderous rebels who have swarmed around them, during that trying time, I can only explain by referring to Him who is wise in counsel and wonderful in working, and with whom there is no restraint to save by many or by few.

For the first time, we have just received in a letter from one of the garrison a few details of the fight in which good Sir Henry Lawrence received his fatal wound, and of the life which they have since led from the repeated attacks of the insurgents. These details are exceedingly interesting. It appears that after the first outbreak of the mutiny on the 31st of May, every thing remained pretty quiet till the end of June. The Cawnpore tragedy had then been completed; Nana Sahib was triumphant in his hellish designs; and the Cawnpore rebels were at liberty to work out further schemes against the Lucknow garrison. Having heard that a force was gathering on the Fyzabad-road, on the 30th of June, Sir Henry Lawrence, with a portion of his little band, went out to meet and disperse them. He took 200 native troops, thirty volunteer cavalry, and 300 men of H.M. 32nd. He had also four light field-guns, manned by Europeans, six similar pieces, manned by native artillerymen, and one eight-inch howitzer, manned by English gunners. He expected to meet only a thousand men, the advanced guard of the insurgents, the main body being a day's march in the rear, and confidently advanced to the village of Chinlut, six miles from his entrenchment. On arriving there he found, to his amazement, the whole rebel army, 15,000 in number, drawn up in order and holding a strong position behind the village. Their artillery, placed in the centre of their line, at once opened upon him. Sir Henry replied, and by means of the howitzers their artillery was soon silenced. Had he been able to continue firing, it is believed that even with such a frightful disproportion in numbers, he would have remained master of the field. As it was, his little force charged the centre of the line and broke it: but the wings closed behind them, and thus came between them and Lucknow. At the same moment the natives in the force deserted them: the native artillery fired upon them, and it was by one of the shells fired by his own traitorous followers that Sir Henry was severely wounded in the leg. Overwhelmed by numbers, and weakened by these traitorous desertions, the little force of 300 Europeans began to retire and fight their way back to Lucknow. They were closely followed the whole six miles; the retirement became a rout; a hundred and thirty Europeans were left dead upon the ground; and the howitzer and three field-pieces were abandoned! The Residency was regained with difficulty; the small fort of Muchi Bawau was abandoned; and all the garrison concentrated within the entrenchment by which, with careful foresight, the Residency had been surrounded.

The insurgents soon followed up their advantage. Before noon of that disastrous day, round shot and shell were for the first time poured into the Residency, and the whole place was closely invested. From that day till September 26th, a period of three whole months, they were exposed to fire night and day; and it is a matter of wonder how they managed to survive the dreadful storm. The Residency is an immense upper-roomed house, containing a large number of apartments, with verandahs above and corridors below; it has several smaller houses attached to it, and is surrounded by a garden, one side of which comes on to the public road. The forethought of Sir Henry Lawrence, during the quiet of June, had surrounded this place with a ditch in some parts, and in others with barricades, especially where the different streets of the town led up to the Residency gates. Several of these gates were blocked up. A large supply of ammunition had been collected, including shot and shell, four howitzers and heavy guns, and also a plentiful store of wheat, dall, and rice. All this forethought was now rewarded. All intercourse with the bazaars, with friends and helpers, was cut off; and I have no hesitation in saying that to those supplies of food and ammunition, and to those frail barricades and ditches, the lives of the five hundred inmates of the garrison are owing at this very hour. Had they not been laid up against the heavy possibilities of a dark future, the garrison must long since have been starved into surrender. The brave and wise leader of this devoted band has not lived to see the blessing which rested on his efforts. On the 4th of July he died of lockjaw, brought on by his wound; his work on earth was done, but "his name shall be held in everlasting remembrance."

The Residency has the town close to it upon three sides; the enemy taking advantage of neighbouring houses approached to within fifty yards on every side; and for a long time such watch was kept by their sharpshooters, that it was difficult for any of the garrison to move out of the various buildings without being fired upon. But the rebels were cowed by their dauntless spirit. It was the same at Cawnpore. The houses in which Sir Hugh Wheeler and his devoted

band braved the maddened rebels of that city were scarcely protected by a ditch or wall at all. They seem to have been quite open to attack; and had the rebels possessed the slightest real courage, they could have rushed in upon the little band and destroyed them on the spot. But of such fighting they are incapable. On three separate occasions in Lucknow, they screwed up their courage to a direct attack on the Residency entrenchment. On the 20th of July they came on in swarms on every side, and tried hard to force their way within the poor weak walls and shallow ditches by which it is surrounded. But there was no flinching on the part of the half-starved garrison. They had manly hearts, stern determination and undaunted courage: they fought for life, they fought for their countrywomen, whose eyes were upon them, and whose lives depended upon their efforts, and they never gave ground an inch. In spite of their vast numbers, in spite of the storms of shot and shell by which they sought to overwhelm the handful of men that held the place, the rebels were beaten back triumphantly with the most terrific loss. Again and again, by the attacks of fanatic Ghazees, or stimulated by the hope of achieving new triumphs over humanity, the rebel Sepoys sought to take possession of the last stronghold of English rule in Oude: but they gained nothing. The garrison was completely invested for three entire months: so completely, that it was with the very greatest difficulty that the smallest scraps of intelligence found their way to the distant authorities. Numbers of messengers who left Benares and Allahabad with letters concealed under their tongues or as stoppers in their ears, were caught and mutilated. For weeks at a time, not a line arrived to tell us how they were getting on. From the day, however, when General Havelock forced his way in and reinforced the weak though dauntless band, these things greatly improved. Though all were invested to the last, the cordon was not so perfect as to prevent brief messages and occasional letters finding their way both out and in; and the amount of musketry and of artillery fired into the garrison was nothing like what it had been in former days. In connexion with these heroic deeds, of which so many bright examples have been called forth during the progress of this unexpected mutiny, I have often thought of the well-known ode of Sir W. Jones:—

What constitutes a state?
Not high raised battlement or laboured mound
Thick wall or moated gate.
Not cities proud with spires and turrets crowned:
Not bays and broad-armed ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride:
No! men, high-minded men,
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain,—
These constitute a state.

The brief telegraph report forwarded by last mail of the fight at Bindkee, did not at all convey a proper notion of its importance. While troops were passing up daily to Cawnpore from Allahabad, intelligence reached the Fort, from Col. Gordon, commanding at Futtehpore, that two or three regiments of the Dinapore mutineers had crossed the Jumna from Bundelcund, and were passing through the Doab either to go up to attack Cawnpore, or else get over into Oude. It was resolved therefore to try and catch them; and a detachment moving up the road under Col. Powell, was ordered to go in pursuit. This detachment included Captain Peel's Naval Brigade, 104 men; sixty men of the Royal Artillery under Capt. Clarke; 160 men of the 53rd under Col. Powell; one company of the 93rd, containing 105 men, and two guns and others. There were 530 men in all, all Europeans. Moving up the Grand Trunk road, the detachment quitted camp on the 31st of Oct., made an evening march of twelve miles to Futtehpore, and bivouacked till daylight. Starting at daybreak, they marched off the high road to a large village called Bindkee, a distance of twenty-three miles, and reached it at two in the afternoon. They found the whole population in the streets, full of trouble, lamenting the loss of their property, which had been plundered only two hours before by the mutineers; it was added that they were only three miles off at the village of Budjwa, and were cooking their food. The force on this intelligence marched on. After a couple of miles, they came upon high fields of corn, where they could see nothing except on the direct road. The 93rd were thrown out in skirmishing order, and the greatest caution was observed, as it was evident the enemy were close at hand, a few Sepoys being observed in the distance. Suddenly shots were fired down the road; the English troops formed line, and forced their way through the corn brakes towards the point of attack. In doing this they were exposed to an unexpected flank fire of grape which was skilfully turned upon them from three sides at once. They came out on a plain, two hundred and fifty yards from the guns; and with a cheer dashed forward upon the enemy who were drawn up in line and dressed in uniform for the occasion. Our men were few and weary, the enemy numerous and fresh; but the 500 cared nothing for the 4,000. They dashed on them, captured two guns with all their ammunition and appointments, drove them through the village, and effectually scattered them; a third gun was found concealed. The enemy lost 700 men, with all their camp, and three guns. The English loss was very severe: including thirty killed, and sixty-two wounded, of whom twelve were injured slightly. Among the former was Col. Powell of the 53rd, an officer greatly respected and

beloved by his men. He was shot through the head, being very conspicuous on horseback, and died instantly. Capt. Clarke was shot through both thighs. After destroying the camp and burying the dead, the whole party returned to Futtehpore and pushed on to their destination, Cawnpore. The conduct of Capt. Peel in the engagement is highly spoken of. Thus the sturdy endurance and undaunted pluck of our countrymen shine out again: five hundred men against four thousand are not thought too few! They march straight up to them, though wearied by a long journey, cut them down, destroy their camp, and then pursue their way to fight other battles and cut down other enemies elsewhere!

The presence of so many rebel Sepoys in Oude and in the Doab is beginning to tell heavily on the surrounding districts. A few days ago Mirapore was reported quite unsafe. The 32nd mutineers, 200 men with followers, were passing near, and it was thought that there being only a few native troops in the place, they would plunder the town, which is very wealthy. All the English residents were called into the entrenchment, and preparations were made to receive the rebel visitors. Afraid, however, of the reception that awaited them, they turned off on the Rewah road, and made apparently for Banda. North of the Ganges, all Jaunpore, Asimgurh, and Gorakhpore are full of disorder. Numbers of rebels are coming out of Oude; they recently took possession of the fort and village of Atrowlie: but Major Longden with a detachment of Europeans, attacked them, cannonaded the fort and compelled them to evacuate it. The Goorkhas are the hope of Jaunpore just now: but they are so pressed, that it is considered doubtful whether they can remain firm. On the 9th of Nov. a battle was expected forty miles north of Benares, to which the residents of that city looked with considerable anxiety. Many fear that the cantonments, private houses, and civil lines, of Benares will be attacked; that they must then be abandoned, burnt, plundered and destroyed, and that the residents must all retire to the fort at Rajghat on the bank of the river. Their lives will thus be safe; the native city can be kept in submission by the fort guns; but all their houses, furniture, and property, two miles away, will be destroyed. Troops are passing daily; and it is hoped that the calamity may be averted; but there are strong grounds for fear. The Oude rebels are reported to be gathering in large numbers at Fyzabad, their ancient capital: and to be entrenching themselves there. It is also reported that Raja Maun Singh is really dead from the wound in the arm which he received in the attack on Lucknow under Gen. Havelock. He owes the English Government much for its treatment of him in former days: but he has turned traitor; his estates lapse to the Government, and a great deal of embarrassment will be removed by his death. Nana Sahib, it is said, has left Lucknow. He was not popular with the royal family, whose pride he has greatly hurt, by not paying due respect to the boy-king who has been set up. He has lost a great deal of his moveable property through the treachery of his friends. Some time ago he committed a large number of gold and silver ornaments, jewellery, and the like, to Jurwanat Singh. On the latter's death his son disowns all knowledge of the transaction, and claims everything in his father's hands as his own. That is the way in which natives swindle each other. Ever ready to cheat others, they are exceedingly credulous, and get taken in themselves in a thousand ways. A new rupee was recently struck at Lucknow to commemorate the downfall of British rule, and bore the name of Shah Alum Shah, the present King of Delhi. Nominally a rupee in value, its real worth is thirteen annas instead of sixteen; and thus the Sepoys, for whose pay it was intended, were to be cheated nearly twenty per cent. by their lordly employers. The last item of news from Lucknow is a sad one. Some time ago we heard that eight Europeans, including two ladies and a child, had been saved by a Zemindar in Oude, and been concealed by him from his traitorous countrymen. It is now reported that he has been compelled to send them into Lucknow, where they have been brutally murdered. This act of barbarity, the sign of enmity implacable against our race and name, is of course the work of that arch-fiend, Nana Sahib, whose longing for our blood no holocausts, however frightful, seem to satisfy.

Cawnpore, the base of our operations upon Oude, is a post of the last importance, both in our own eyes and that of the enemy. I told you how an entrenchment had been made, far more secure than the paltry ditch which kept the cowardly rebels from a close attack on General Wheeler, and how the station, well supplied with provisions, has been committed to Colonel Wilson. By last mail I told you how the Gwalior force, Scindiah's own contingent, were marching on it from Culpoe, evidently hoping to find an opportunity when it should be denuded of troops for the safety of Lucknow, and to grasp it as an easy prey. Since then the rebels have been in a very doubtful state of mind. With the whole force they marched through Jaloun, one of the principalities of Bundelcund, towards the Culpoe Ghat, evidently intending to cross the Jumna at that place, forty-eight miles from Cawnpore, and either march upon it by the direct road (an excellent one) or else move off into Oude. A part of the force reached Culpoe and crossed. Then they changed their mind and went back to Jaloun, thinking that the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell, and the rapid gathering of a large English force, put more difficulties in their way than they were

able quietly to master. Sir Colin Campbell has more than 7,000 men with him; Cawnpore has about 700 or 800 always in garrison, and new detachments arrive every day. As the whole rebel force is about 5,000 men, all Sepoys, they evidently did not like it. They have 3,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and forty guns. The guns include four 24-pounders, and four howitzers. They have with them 900 bullocks, 600 camels, and 700 cart-loads of ammunition. The artillery and ammunition they deposited in the fort of Jaloun. Here they seized the Raja, who had been kind to some of our countrymen and spared them; and it is said flogged him and put him in prison. At the same time they placed his sister, Talee Bhaies, on the throne, and demanded a contribution of two lakhs of rupees. The territory is to be held as a fief under Nana Sahib, who will receive three fourths of the revenue (when they get any) and the lady the remainder. Since this settlement the Gwalior contingent have screwed up their courage, and returned to Culpce, the march being only twenty-four miles. Stimulated by the presence of some 5,000 of the Dinapore mutineers under Kowar Singh, they appear to have resolved on taking another look at Cawnpore; and we now hear that the whole force has repaired the bridge of boats, crossed the Jumna, and actually begun its march. Their cavalry are scouring the country, and one night a party of them reconnoitred the neighbourhood of Cawnpore to within a distance of six miles. Colonel Wilson has had the entrenchment strengthened; and recalled a party of 400 men whom he had despatched to Lucknow: on the 15th inst. the garrison was further increased by the arrival of a Madras horse battery from Allahabad. We hope that the mutineers, if they dare to attack the position, will catch a real Tartar. The garrison even speak of going out to attack them!

Our brave little band at Nynce Tál have continued undisturbed in their mountain retreat, in spite of the enmity of the Bareilly Nawab, who would like to destroy them if he could. A few words will enable you to understand their position. In front of the Himalayas there runs a range of mountains called the Siwalik range, parallel to the greater line of the Himalay: between the two is enclosed the beautiful valley of the Dehra Dhoon, and the province of Kumaon. Nynce Tál is situated on the Siwalik slope, on the shore of a pretty lake surrounded by tree-clad hills. Across the valley, on the Himalaya slope, though at a lower elevation than Nynce Tál, is the town of Almora. To the south of the Siwalik hills lies the great plain of Rohilound, the nearest town of which is Bareilly. Three passes lead up the hills towards Nynce Tál, all starting from a place called Haldwani, which lies at the bottom of the hills on the edge of the plain. Close to this is the first great belt of tropic vegetation, springing from the numerous streams which lie at the "bottoms" of the hills, and produce the dreaded Tera, with its ruinous jungle fevers. All the Bareilly refugees, more than two hundred in number, fled naturally to Nynce Tál, where the majority, especially the gentlemen, are still resident, though a few have gone across to Almora. The province is not peopled by Hindostanis, and is much better disposed towards the English than that murderous race: it has now for several years been governed by the Commissioner, Capt. Ramsay, who for once is really the right man in the right place. Twice has the Bareilly Nawab looked up with envious eye to our eagle eyrie: and twice has he endeavoured to force his way to those whom the God of mercy so wonderfully delivered from his murderous hands. On the 21st of September he sent out a large force to attack the place, but they returned empty and discomfited. They are said to have been 8,000 in number, under Kala Khan; formed into five regiments of infantry, 800 cavalry, said to have been butchers (but whether literally or figuratively I can't make out), with 100 Bildars and four guns. The force was divided into three columns, and each column was intended to force a separate pass. Captain Ramsay hearing of the expedition, sent three companies down the pass to Haldwani, where they met the rabble. A trap was laid to catch the cavalry, by getting them across the canal, and then occupying the bridge in their rear. They advanced, however, too quickly, and the manoeuvre failed. But four were killed, and a panic seizing the rest, the whole force retired in disorder. The people of the Kumaon valley behaved exceedingly well on the occasion. When called on by the Commissioner, they came in thousands to defend the passes, without receiving any pay; and I doubt not that had the rebels tried to force their way, the knives of the mountaineers would have played the same terrible part as the rookries of the Goorkhas in the battles at Azimguhr. We have heard that 3,000 Goorkhas have marched from Nepal into Kumaon, for the assistance of the Commissioner, and that by their help he proposes to take the offensive, and move down into the plain to attack and reoccupy Bareilly. We are, however, so far out in Calcutta from the province, that we scarcely get news of our friends before you do. All our letters have hitherto travelled by Lahore and Bombay.

Stimulated by good example, and probably rather ashamed of his remissness in not warning Colonel Greathead on his arrival in Agra, Colonel Cotton, in command of the Agra Fort, has also formed a little flying column, and is visiting the neighbouring country to restore order. His first expedition was to Muttra, the Hindoo city so plundered by the refugee Sepoys on their

march from Delhi. On his way he punished the village of Beyree, where he found 150 men in arms, whom he destroyed. He found also a brass gun, with a large supply of matchlocks, and burnt the place to the ground. On his arrival in Muttra, Colonel Cotton was received with open arms, and the people illuminated the city to express their joy. Poor Muttra! no Mohammedan can ever hope to rule in peace in that idolatrous city. Eight hundred years ago, when William the Conqueror trampled the Saxons under foot, Mohammed of Ghizni, "the Scourge of God" in Upper India, made his famous raids into these provinces. Twice he visited Muttra, giving up to the fanatic fury of his Afghan hordes the people and the city. Thousands were slain under circumstances of the deepest atrocity, temples were thrown down, houses demolished, the city ruthlessly plundered. To this day the marks of that terrible visitation of wrath are visible all round the city, and his name is remembered and cursed by the people whose fathers he so mercilessly slaughtered. The Moguls have never been favourites there, and to this day, the mosque built by Aurungzebe, on the site of a Hindoo temple in the centre of the city, exhibits its tawdry enamel of green and blue to the gaze of the disgusted worshippers of Krishna, in the place where their idol was born.

Colonel Cotton has since paid a visit to Futtehpore Sikri, twenty-eight miles south-west of Agra, and chased the Mussulman population by whom it is inhabited. This place was the Windsor Castle of the great Akbar, and though scarcely known by name among English scholars, it is said by competent judges to possess the finest collection of palaces and mosques in all the eastern world. These buildings were the work of the great Emperor, and are very complete. Even they have become the nucleus of a petty rebellion, an offshoot of the great calamity that now sweeps over Upper India. Brigadier Showers is continuing his work among the Mewatties of the Goorgoon district. After taking the fortress of Kanoond, with the slaughter of 400 of its rebel defenders, he followed the fugitives who escaped. He found them posted on a hill, attacked and dislodged them. On his own side, Mr. W. Clifford was killed by a ball through the head; on the side of the enemy, from sixty to a hundred were killed. Some wiseacre has since reported that Colonel Showers has cleared Bareilly and Furruckabad—a thing impossible, since he is engaged many miles west of Delhi.

Another flying column from Agra has visited Allyghur, so frequently the scene of disturbance since the mutinies began. The village of Adhaura was surprised at sunrise on the 31st of October, by a body of Jat horse. All the males were taken; fifty were killed in the fight and fifty carried off as prisoners. Three of the chiefs were among the former and three among the latter: 500 cattle were taken as a prize of war.

We were all glad to hear that a small party of the Bareilly refugees had reached Allyghur in safety. It included Captain Gowan, 18th N.I., and Sergeant-Major Belsham, 18th N.I., with Mrs. Belsham and four children. They had remained in concealment from May 31st, when the mutiny broke out, to Oct. 31st, a period of five whole months! On the other hand, Captain Robertson, of the Futtyghur gun-carriage agency, who had escaped to the fortress of Huldeo Bukah (who saved Mr. Probyn), has died of his wounds, while under the Zemindar's care. Mr. Churcher, his companion, is reported as still safe in the same retreat.

Ere now, you will have published in full the despatches relating to the capture of Delhi. I need not therefore say another word respecting their interesting contents. Every line tells some tale of the wonderful steadiness and endurance, courage, and perseverance, displayed by the little band, who for months besieged, and at last stormed, that great city with its thousands of mutineers. The advance of the storming columns through the breaches, and their hand-to-hand fight with their despairing foes, the advance of Colonel Campbell's column through the heart of the city to the very gates of the great mosque, and its successful retreat to the main guard, were great deeds; but the cool judgment, bravery and determination evinced by the little party who blew up the Cashmere Gate, and lost six men out of ten, are not excelled by anything in the annals of Indian warfare. Alas! that the folly of men in power is losing to us many of the fruits won by the endurance, the suffering, the lives of our brave countrymen. That wretched King still lives in Delhi, still lives in his palace, is still visited by mean-spirited people of English blood, receives from them salams, is called by them Huzoor, i. e., Lord, and dares to reprove any who keep their hats on in his presence. His youngest son, eighteen years old, rides through the city on an elephant, in silk attire, adorned with golden jewels, and attended by two English officers. A crowd of attendants has again gathered round the family. Several chief rebels are still unchanged, prisoners in that very city. Hoosein Khan, a Persian who commanded a regiment in Delhi; the Nawab Ahmed Kooly Khan, one of the fathers-in-law of the king, who escorted the Bareilly mutineers into the city; the Nawab of Jhujjur, captured by Colonel Showers; and the Nawab Ameen Khan, who is accused of aiding in the murder of Mr. Frazer, the commissioner; all these men are alive, instead of being hanged on the top of the Palace walls. It makes one mad to think of the infatuation with which such wretches are petted and cared for, instead of being treated according to their deserts. Our men, our officers,

journeyed by night and by day to besiege this place, they travelled from far Peshawur, from Muestan, from Simla; they have borne without complaining heat by day, rains, fever, cholera, hunger, and hard contests; they have fallen by hundreds; our best and our bravest officers, have given their lives to the loss of the whole public service; our country spends countless thousands of pounds to recover their dominion; and all for what?—that some imbecile officer, infatuated by a love of Sepoys, may grant mercy where stern justice should be inflicted, and leave alive the wicked monsters by whose rebellion and fanaticism the entire evil has been caused. It exasperates one dreadfully. Why should the chief leaders among the guilty escape, while the meaner instruments are destroyed in hundreds by justice or by war? We hope that this great evil will be set right by the Governor-General, and that the orders of Mr. Colvin, to whose interference the whole is attributed, will be entirely set aside. All, however, do not escape. Two other sons of the King, Mirza Johroz Shah, and Mirza Bukhtawar Shah, and a nephew, have been tried by a military commission; and on the 13th of October all were publicly shot. A Mohammedan, too, high in Government employ, who had been conspicuous in the rebellion, was recently caught, taken to the Kotwali, and hanged. The city still remains almost deserted; a bazaar is held in the Chandni Chouk, but only three gates of the city are ever opened, and these at night are closed. The gathered plunder is very great, and its value estimated high: the poorest members of the invading force will all receive something worth having.

When Colonel Hope Grant brought his flying column so rapidly from Agra to Cawnpore, he met with some work on the road, of which we have only just heard, and which is worth describing. Soon after the Delhi fugitives reached Furruckabad, a party of them, 3,000 strong, went on by the right bank of the Ganges to Bithoor. Here they were soon driven out by Colonel Wilson, who brought against them a portion of the Cawnpore garrison. We heard of his attack, and that the mutineers had fled. It now turns out that as they fled upward on the Agra road, all of a sudden, close to the ruined city of Kanooy, they encountered Colonel Grant's column on its march towards Cawnpore. Three hundred of them with five guns at once made off; but 200 of the cavalry pursued them. Hearing a continuous firing, Colonel Grant joined them with two squadrons more of cavalry and two guns. The enemy then fled to the north towards the Ganges. They first came to the Kalu Nuddee, a shallow stream, though then swollen by the rains; they crossed it and tried to form. Our artillery however soon broke them: the cavalry crossed the stream and had them at their mercy. They were now hemmed in between the Kalu Nuddee and the Ganges; the cavalry following them everywhere and cutting them down. Many dashed into the river, and were drowned in the attempt to swim across—drowned on the very spot where many of the Futtehpore refugees had been drowned months before. Two hundred were killed; and numbers of others hid themselves in the fields. All their five guns were taken, and also several guns which in their hurry they had left in the village of Kanooy. One of these guns was a valuable one, a twenty-four pounder howitzer, one of our own from Delhi. The whole affair was rapidly accomplished, and the column resumed its march.

Of all the news which comes to us from the west I need never say a word. It is sure to reach you via Bombay a full mail before my letters. Thus of the threatened outbreak at Baroda, nipped in the bud; of the conspiracy to take Bombay, with the execution of the principal conspirators; of the attack on the Fort of Dhár by Colonel Durand, and its capture; of the rise, progress and defeat of the Mundesore division of the Indore mutineers; and of the outbreak of Kotah, the brave defence of their house by Major Burton and his heroic sons, and their subsequent murder by the Kotah mutineers; you will have received full particulars a fortnight before this reaches you. Even the Joudpore doings, and the vacillations of Colonel George Lawrence in Ajmere, will have reached you by the same route, though the post on the Indore road must be unsafe and precarious.

To come nearer home. The English troops are being rapidly pushed on up country. Letters from Allahabad and Gopeegunge report that 220 men a day, with their officers, are pushing on; so that every five days adds 1,100 men to the force so urgently required; and if the road above Allahabad can be kept clear, the additions will tell most powerfully upon the Oude campaign. Behar is again clear of rebels, the second detachment of the 32nd mutineers having gone to the west. Major English pursued them, and in a skirmish had one of his officers wounded, Lieutenant Daunt who so distinguished himself in the attack on Chuttra. The 32nd got across the Soane, at a place called Dunchooa, about twenty miles north of the great ford at Dehree, where the Grand Trunk road crosses the river. Here Captain Rattray, who was stationed at Dehree with his Sikh police, heard of their arrival, and resolved to attack them. After a march of twenty-three miles, he found them at Dunchooa; they were posted in a strong place behind the village, and were protected by extensive fields of sugar cane. The band included not only Sepoys, but a large number of budmashes from the villages they had passed; and amounted to a very respectable body of rascality. Captain Rattray arrived with his men at three in the afternoon: but in spite of a weary march,

he attacked them without delay, and fought them till after sunset. Twenty-five were killed, many were wounded; but the majority ran off, and never stopped till they reached a village forty-two miles away. On our side Lieutenant Boyd and seven Sikhs were killed, and seventeen wounded. During the contest, it was amusing to hear the Sikhs and mutineers addressing each other. They resumed the Homeric practice of holding a dialogue previous to and during their engagement. Only instead of uttering their sentiments in grandiloquent language, like the heroes of Greece and Troy, they lavished on each other all the terms of abuse, such as pig, dog, and much worse, with which their languages abound, and questioned the character of their female relatives to fourteen generations. The first portion of the 32nd regiment has already passed Mirzapore, and is now in Bundelound or Ruohah. Perhaps the last band will join them there. The road is now pretty safe, owing to the continual passage of troops. Shirogotty is occupied; also Dehree on the Soane; and recently Major Cotter has been posted at Sasseram, with two companies of the 13th and two guns. Sasseram is the capital of West Behar. It is a very fine village, but contains a disorderly Mussulman population, who require to be kept down. A little off the village, in the midst of a tank, is the great tomb of Shir Shah, the rival of the Emperor Humayon.

Among the Cole Hills, in the West of Bengal, Capt. Dalton is continuing his trials of the Ramguhr mutineers and several have been hanged. It is believed that the Rajá of Porahát, who assisted them, will share their fate. The Rajá of Pachete, whose estates cover four thousand square miles, and who has given a great deal of trouble, has just been seized by Mr. Lushington, the Commissioner of Burdwan. It is doubtful how far he has involved himself. Whether he resisted the troops sent to seize him or not; whether his house was full of swords, matchlocks, and other weapons or not—are questions on which we have not yet obtained full information. He is now in custody, and will soon be put on his trial.

Several ships and steamers have arrived since last mail, and our reinforcements are gradually collecting. The steamers are the *John Bell*, the *England*, the *Caledonia*, the *Victoria*, and the *Adventure* (R.N.); the ships are the *Melville* (R.N.), the *Alnwick Castle*, the *Octavia*, the *Oresey*, the *William Hammond*, the *Agamemnon*, the *James Baines*, and the *Champion of the Seas*. The troops brought by these vessels number nearly seven thousand men. Some are recruits intended to fill up the regiments long stationed in the country, such as the 8th, the 75th, and the 60th, greatly reduced by the siege of Delhi, as well as the 53rd and 84th. The others belong to our new regiments, the 3rd battalion of the Rifle Brigade, the 42nd Highlanders, the 38th, the 19th, the 20th, the 97th, and the Royal Artillery. The *King's Dragoon Guards*, brought here in the *City of Manchester*, are judged to be too heavy for our country horses, and have been sent down to Masulipatam en route to Hyderabad, where they will be found most useful in over-awing the Arabs and Rohillas, with whom that turbulent capital abounds. The *Champion of the Seas* is the great clipper of the China trade; and the great question was mooted in England, whether she or the *Golden Fleece* steamer would arrive here first, both having left Portsmouth on the same day. As the *Golden Fleece* arrived a month before the clipper, making her passage in sixty-seven days, the contest between sails and steam may be said to be decided; and Sir Charles Wood's assertion that the sailing vessels would come out in seventy days, is seen to be a piece of folly. The *James Baines*, another fine vessel, that left the same day (Aug. 8th), has just arrived, having been out 108 days! That is not the fault of the ship: but crossing the line twice, and passing through the calm region, both in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, will baffle the calculations of the most skilful sailor, and leave the victory with steam to an absolute certainty.

I have run this letter out to such a length, that I must close it without completing all the topics which I wished it to contain. I will only add, that the Government are sending down a Commission of Inquiry to the Andaman Islands, to look for a penal settlement. Should a special correspondent address you from that interesting locality, you may perhaps guess who he is, especially if your Calcutta letters come to an untimely end.

The following are detached extracts from the Calcutta correspondence of the *Times*:—"Speculation is rife as to the future policy of the rebels. They are somewhat premature, as it is not absolutely impossible that Sir Colin Campbell may be shut up as Sir Henry Havelock was, but the two plans attributed to them deserve a notice. According to one opinion they will, on the fall of Lucknow, disperse, seek shelter in the 400 forts with which Oude is studded, and there maintain a desultory war. According to another, they will disperse, outmarch us, as they have always done, and penetrate by detachments into Central India. In that pestilential nest of rajas, newabs, chiefs, independent zemindars, and titled vagabonds of every kind, the materials of insurrection are ready to their hands. They will be able, too, to raise the Bombay army should it be at heart disloyal, and in the very heart of the continent, protected by thousands of square miles of jungle, by the absence of roads, and by their distance from our true base—the sea—they may maintain themselves for months. Glancing

from Oude over the remainder of the north-west, we find scarcely a vestige of authority.—In the Punjab, all remains quiet as usual. The levies at one time appeared to hesitate, but the elder Sikh corps cling to Sir John Lawrence, and his lion-like energy cowed the remainder. The population are with us to a man, and if they were not would be powerless, as they have long since been deprived of arms.—The means of carriage—the great want of Government—do not improve. The six little steamers, with locomotives for engines, are ready, but they can tow nothing. If they can get themselves to Allahabad, the feat will not be a slight one. The two dozen little river steamers mentioned a month ago would be simply invaluable. It takes just a month to get 3,000 men to Allahabad. The troops, consequently, drop into the north-west by dribblets, and we are not yet strong enough to strike those terrible blows which, by appealing to the imagination, crush ten rebels for every one slain. It is now acknowledged on all hands that we are fighting not only the Sepoys, but the class from whom the Sepoys are drawn. The cultivators and the artisans are with us, but the armed classes, the feudal retainers, bad characters, technically called 'budmashes,' the durwans, clubmen, and police are against us to a man. They are 3,000,000 strong, and supply all deficiencies in the insurgent ranks. They have nothing to lose, are fighters from boyhood, and detest the English, who prohibit plunder.—Sir C. Campbell has demanded orders to hold or leave Lucknow. He wants reinforcements bitterly—the Sepoys swarming in the city, and fighting as desperate as Asiatics always fight. Fifteen hundred dead bodies, all Sepoys, were counted in the Secunderbagh alone. Where are the reinforcements to come from? 10,000 men have arrived in Calcutta in the past fortnight, but there are no means of carriage."

The *Daily News* Calcutta correspondent says:—"An expedition is about to leave Calcutta, in a day or two, for the purpose of exploring a portion of the Andaman Islands, with the view of ascertaining their capabilities as a penal settlement. It is supposed to be the intention of Government to transfer the Kings of Delhi and Oude, with many of their devoted adherents, to that delightful spot. A better move could not be made.—Are we still to deny the God of the Christian, and to support and cherish the idols of the heathen? The people are ready now to shake off the gods in fighting on whose behalf they have realised nothing but defeat. They have lost their trust in them. They have seen that they are false gods, the work of men's hands. Now is the time, then, for England to drop this miserable policy of expediency which has betrayed her, and to stand out boldly in India and proclaim that they acknowledge the God of the Christians, and none other; that all religions shall be tolerated, but none supported; and that it is prepared to teach Christianity to those who will come to their schools."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The pension for distinguished service, rendered vacant by the appointment of Sir Henry Havelock to the colonelcy of the 3rd Buffs, has been conferred by the General Commanding in Chief on Colonel Inglis, of the 32nd Regiment, who so successfully prolonged the defence of the Residency of Lucknow.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council by Mr. Peacock, for the purpose of enabling Government to order Sepoys to be marked with the letter "M" for mutiny, and the letter "D" for desertion.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

Among the passengers who arrived at Bombay by the *Pottinger* on the 23rd November (says the *Bombay Times*) is Mr. A. H. Layard, late M.P. for Aylesbury, but better known through his explorations among the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon, and his works relating to those places.

A long and detailed order has been issued by the Governor-General deciding what compensation shall be given to sufferers from the rebellion. Grants are to be made on a fixed scale to all persons who have suffered loss of property during the mutiny, whether they be connected with the Company or not; and pensions to the families of those who have been killed. The scale of pensions is liberal, but the compensation for loss of property is very small. Natives who rendered active assistance to the Government will be compensated; those who did not will receive no compensation. Free passage on steamers has been and will be given to all women and children from up-country stations to Bengal, and from Calcutta home.

The Commander-in-Chief has published an order laying down rules for the disposal of native soldiers on furlough belonging to mutinous or disarmed regiments. All native officers, non-commissioned officers, and Sepoys of mutinous regiments, who report themselves on the expiration of their leave, will be paid and discharged; those of disarmed regiments may rejoin at the expiration of his leave. Commanding-officers may report the cases of faithful men who belonged to mutinous regiments, for consideration. All who overstay their leave will be liable to dismissal, with forfeiture of pay: they must give satisfactory proof of the manner in which they were employed during their unauthorized absence.

THE REVENUE.

The revenue return for the quarter ending on the 31st of December shows a decrease in almost all the heads of taxation. In the Customs the decrease upon the quarter is 642,157*l.*, and applies to almost every branch of Customs revenue. The financial crisis, of course, had a very injurious effect; but, independently of this, a reduced duty has been levied upon tea and sugar. In the Excise the actual decrease is 47,000*l.*;

but this is more apparent than real, because, owing to the pressing representations made to the Chancellor of Exchequer, he consented to allow a postponement of the payment of an instalment of hop duty from November till February next. This payment would have amounted to 122,000*l.* In Stamps the decrease is 77,000*l.*, but the pecuniary difficulties lately existing have naturally had great influence upon trading and commercial transactions. In Taxes there has been a variation, but not to a sufficient extent to require remark. The Income-tax shows a decrease of 615,027*l.* It must be recollected, however, that the reduction of the additional war tax has partially affected these returns. In the Post-office there has been an increase of 62,000*l.* In the Crown Lands there is a decrease of 4,000*l.*, and an increase of 529,865*l.*, owing to the sale of surplus provisions and old stores after the cessation of the war with Russia. The net decrease upon the quarter is 788,319*l.* The revenue for the whole of 1857, as compared with the year 1856, shows a net general decrease to the extent of 1,828,646*l.* The decrease in the Customs this year is 1,154,023*l.* The decrease in the Excise is rather more than 600,000*l.* In Stamps the increase upon the year is 951*l.*, and upon Taxes the decrease about 1,000*l.*—so slight a variation as not to need any remark. The increase upon the receipts of the Post-office for the year is about 123,000*l.* The decrease in the Income-tax for the year is 890,425*l.*

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

The *Court Circular* contains an official announcement that the Princess Royal's marriage will take place on the 25th January. The Queen and Royal Family will come to town on Friday, the 15th of January. A state ball will be given at Buckingham Palace on the 20th. Prince Frederick William will arrive on the 23rd. After the marriage ceremony on the 25th, the Prince and Princess Royal will leave for Windsor Castle, attended by a limited suite. Her Majesty will give a state concert in the evening. On the 26th, most of her Majesty's guests will return to the continent. On the 27th, her Majesty and the Royal Family will join the newly-married couple at Windsor. On the 28th, Prince Frederick William will be made a Knight of the Garter. There will be a banquet on Friday, the 29th. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, with their Royal Highnesses Prince Frederick and Princess, will return to town, and be present in state at a representation at her Majesty's Theatre in the evening. On the following day, the 30th, her Majesty will hold a drawing-room at St. James's Palace, for the purpose of receiving congratulations on the happy event. The departure of their Royal Highnesses is fixed for Tuesday, Feb. 2nd. Their Royal Highnesses will depart from Gravesend in her Majesty's yacht, and cross over to Antwerp.

The selection of the Chapel Royal has necessitated considerable alterations both in the chapel and the palace. The *Times* repeats the current question, "Why not Westminster Abbey?" In the palace and chapel, workmen are busy widening doorways, altering staircases, erecting a gallery in the courtyard, and gilding walls. But when all is done this body of the chapel will only contain 200 persons, and a gallery 200 more. "The Chapel Royal will be almost exclusively filled by the suites of the Queen, the Princess Royal, and the bridegroom, and the Royal guests that have been invited to this great gathering." There are to be "three distinct processions before the ceremony,—that of the Queen as sovereign, that of the bride, and that of the royal bridegroom." About 1,500 persons will be able to see the processions and ceremony. In a succeeding number the *Times* answers its own question as to the scene of the marriage ceremony by stating that her Majesty had no other choice than St. James's Chapel:—

The private chapel at Buckingham Palace is still smaller than the Chapel Royal, and in spite of the immense sums that have been spent upon it there is not one room (except the ball-room) at Buckingham Palace which is equal to and in the suite at St. James's. The Court, therefore, had no choice but between St. James's and Westminster Abbey, and as a state marriage at the latter edifice would involve an outlay of between 60,000*l.* and 70,000*l.*, it was wisely felt that that at least could not be thought of.

The Post Laureate is, it is said, pluming his poetic wings for a flight—an epithalamium—on the approaching marriage of the Princess Royal.

We believe that the Princess Royal will be attended to the altar by eight bridesmaids selected from the maidens of high degree who are honoured by her Royal Highness's friendship, and most closely connected by household claims for this great distinction. Rumour mentions the following:—Lady Cecilia Lennox, Lady Susan Pelham Clinton, Lady Susan Murray, Lady Catherine Hamilton, Lady Emma Stanley, Lady Cecilia Molyneux, Lady Constance Villiers, and Lady Sarah Spencer. The death of the Earl Spencer will doubtless cause a substitution of another name for that of Lady Sarah Spencer. The costume chosen for this bright bevy the Princess herself designed, and had one made to judge of its effect.—*Court Journal*.

We read in the *Observer*:—"It is understood that there will be a general illumination on the night of the nuptials, and the subject will be brought formally before the Corporation of the city of London in the course of next week. As might be expected, the approaching royal marriage will have a marked influence upon the metropolitan tradesmen; it will come most opportunely to their aid, and will do much to enable them to overcome that feeling of oppression and gloom which recent financial events have created. Amongst the prin-

pal milliners it is stated—and we give it for the information of those of our fair lady readers who may reside far away from the metropolis—that the fashionable colour for ladies' dresses on this occasion will be blue.

The public will be admitted to the Chapel Royal, St. James's, by tickets, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., and the two following days; and to the Chapel and State apartments in the following week. Tickets of admission will be issued at the Lord Chamberlain's office on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

The Mayor and Corporation of Birmingham have resolved to celebrate the marriage of the Princess Royal on the 25th instant by a grand banquet, concert, ball, and illuminations. The poor of the city are also to be entertained, and a presentation of specimens of the local art manufactures will be made to the Prince and Princess Frederick of Prussia.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am directed by the committee to forward you the accompanying document in the hope that you will be willing to give it insertion in your journal, and approve of "the broad outline of Parliamentary Reform" which it embodies. In a movement which the committee design should be thoroughly practical, they will mainly rely on the public press to inform and stimulate the minds of the people, so as to leave a real and comprehensive measure of reform in the representation. For this end it will give them pleasure to be favoured with your valuable assistance, and they will take the liberty of occasionally forwarding matter for your acceptance which may be available for publication.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD S. PRYCE, Secretary.

Parliamentary Reform Committee,
15, King-street, Cheapside, London, E.C.,
Jan. 4th, 1858.

TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Fellow Countrymen,—

Her Majesty's Government have led you to expect that they will lay before Parliament, next session, a Bill for the Reform of the House of Commons. In that announcement you heard the echo of the determination you avowed at the late general election. It bids you speak again, and with more precision. That the promise may not be illusory, it behoves you to make known the sense in which you will accept it.

You seek Parliamentary Reform in order to insure Ministerial responsibility. No measure failing of this would answer your intent. Have you a right to anticipate that, with this end in view, Government will spontaneously offer what you will be satisfied to receive? If disposed to help you they will be glad of your instructions—if indisposed, it were well to let them know your demands. In any case, you are called upon to say what will content you, or your silence will surely be construed into a lack of interest in the subject.

The existing machinery for the constitutional expression of public opinion is inadequate, and, to a large extent, untrustworthy. The constituent body is needlessly restricted. Considerable portions of it are exposed to the disturbing action of illicit influences. A large majority of members is returned by a small minority of electors. The legal term of Parliament is too long to insure the responsibility of representatives to the represented. These are the main defects of the present system. The results are class legislation, bad administration, financial extravagance, and a foreign policy always beyond your control, and often opposed to your wishes.

A Reform Bill that will remedy these defects will no doubt satisfy you. More anxious for a substantially true representation of your wants and interests than for a theoretically perfect one, you will not reject a machinery which promises to do your work because it is not scientifically exact. But whilst, on the other hand, you forbear to demand what, in the present state of public opinion is plainly unattainable, beware, on the other, lest, presuming on your inaction, the Government should force upon you a deceptive or inadequate measure. Should you permit yourself to be defrauded of the advantage which the passing opportunity offers you, a quarter of a century may elapse before you are favoured with another.

Fellow countrymen, we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, disclaiming all right or desire to dictate, but anxious to elicit a definite expression of your will, recommend you, waiving any question of abstract right, to insist upon the following leading features of Parliamentary Reform, as calculated to unite in support of them the largest number of voices, as capable of being attained by resolute and united efforts, and as promising, if adopted, to secure a real and effective representation of your political interests.

1 (a). The extension of the borough franchise in England and Wales to "every male person of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity" who shall occupy, as owner or tenant in part or whole, any premises within the borough which are rated for the relief of the poor.

(b). The extension of the county franchise in England and Wales to all 10^l. occupiers at least.

(c). The assimilation, as far as possible, of the franchises in Scotland and Ireland to those of England and Wales.

2. Protection to the voter by the ballot, on a plan similar to that adopted in the Australian colonies.

3. A re-apportionment of seats, that shall make such an approach to an equalisation of constituencies as shall give in the United Kingdom a majority of members to a majority of electors.

4. Abolition of property qualification for members.

5. The calling of a new Parliament every three years.

Fellow countrymen, if this broad outline of Parliamentary Reform meets your views—if, in your judgment, it is adapted to the occasion—if it comprehends as much as you can hope to get, and as little as you could be satisfied to accept—it is for you to say so, and to say so in time. This business is yours, and if you wish it done you must do it yourselves. On our part we are ready to aid you, as best we may, in placing this sketch of reform, properly filled in, upon the statute-book of the realm.

(Signed)

F. Henry F. Berkeley, M.P., Bristol.	Isaac Grubb, Oxford.
John Biggs, M.P., Leicester.	D. Gurteen, Haverhill.
J. A. Blake, M.P., Waterford.	Joseph Gutteridge, Dunstable.
Geo. Bowyer, M.P., Dundalk.	W. J. Hall, Custom House-quay, London.
John Brady, M.P., Leitrim.	G. W. Harrison, Wakefield.
John Bright, M.P., Birmingham.	Samuel Harrison, London.
Chas. S. Butler, M.P., Tower Hamlets.	William Harris, Birmingham.
J. Caird, M.P., Dartmouth.	Edmund Hart, Nottingham.
F. M. Calcutt, M.P., Clare County.	William Harvey, Salford.
James Clay, M.P., Hull.	John Heard, Nottingham.
William Coningham, M.P., Brighton.	Edwin Hearne, Southampton.
F. Conyngham, M.P., Clare County.	Richard Hicks, Plymouth.
Joseph Crook, M.P., Bolton.	C. T. Hodges, Gloucester.
Frank Crossley, M.P., Halifax.	Jas. F. Hollings, Leicester.
W. J. Fox, M.P., Oldham.	John Huxham, Totnes.
T. Milner Gibson, M.P., Ashton.	J. R. Jeffery, Liverpool.
Charles Gilpin, M.P., Northampton.	Richard Johnson, Liverpool.
John Greene, M.P., Kilkenny County.	John Jones, Ilfracombe.
G. Hadfield, M.P., Sheffield.	William Joynson, St. Mary Cray, Kent.
James Kershaw, M.P., Stockport.	William Jull, Staplehurst.
R. Levinge, Bart., M.P., Westmeath.	H. Kelsall, Rochdale.
W. S. Lindsay, M.P., Tyne-month.	G. T. Kemp, Rochdale.
Donald Nicoll, M.P., Frome.	John Lacey, Oakham.
R. N. Phillips, M.P., Bury.	William Lankester, Southampton.
J. A. Roebuck, M.P., Sheffield.	S. Lawrence, M.D., Montrose.
W. Roupell, M.P., Lambeth.	Wilfred Lawson, jun., Brayton Hall, Carlisle.
J. B. Smith, M.P., Stockport.	Wm. Leaf, Streatham.
T. Perronet Thompson, M.P., Bradford.	William Lee, Holborough, Maidstone.
John Townsend, M.P., Greenwich.	John Linnell, Reigate.
Jas. White, M.P., Plymouth.	Joseph Livesey, Preston.
Wm. Williams, M.P., Lambeth.	George Long, Brighton.
Edward Abadam, Middleton Hall, Llandilo.	Henry Loosemore, Newport, Isle of Wight.
Edward Abley, Hereford.	Richard Lucas, Wycombe.
R. D. Alexander, Ipswich.	J. M. McCulloch, M.D., Dumfries.
Edward Alexander, jun., Glasgow.	John McDowall, Glasgow.
W. Alger, Brighton.	Peter McDowall, Alloa.
William Anderson, LL.D., Glasgow.	Duncan McLaren, Edinburgh.
C. J. Andrews, Reading.	Edward Miall, London.
Wm. Armitage, Manchester.	George Moore, London.
R. S. Ashton, Darwen.	Samuel Morley, London.
William Baines, Leicester.	William Morris, Lincoln's-inn, London.
Thomas Barnes, Farnworth.	D. Morton, Perth.
T. W. Barlow, Little Bowden, Northamptonshire.	James Mullenoux, Liverpool.
William Barnard, Stroud.	George Mullinger, Chatham.
I. G. Bass, Brighton.	Charles Neate, Oriel College, Oxford.
John Batchelor, Cardiff.	Thomas Nicholls, Tavistock.
Erskine Beveridge, Dunfermline.	J. P. Nichol, LL.D., Glasgow.
John Blower, Shrewsbury.	Samuel Nield, Whitchurch, Salop.
R. W. Boarer, Folkestone.	John Norton, Lincoln.
J. F. Boutems, London.	Arthur Otway, Park-lane, London.
J. W. Buntfort, Boston.	George Palmer, Reading.
Samuel Bowly, Gloucester.	J. Humphreys Parry, London.
Matthew Bridges, Woodchester.	William P. Paton, Glasgow.
R. Brightman, Sharnbrook.	William Paxton, Berwick.
John Brown, Paisley.	D. Peat, R.N., Edinburgh.
John Brown, Earith, Hunts.	Alfred Pegler, Southampton.
William Brown, Chester.	Apaley Pellatt, Southwark.
J. Brown, D.D., Dalkieth.	J. Perry, Chelmsford.
Potto Brown, Houghton, Hunts.	S. Morton Peto, Somersetton Hall, Norfolk.
Henry Browett, Coventry.	Henry Pidduck, Hanley.
Nathaniel Buckley, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Edmund Potter, F.R.S., Manchester.
James Calvert, Alresford.	C. C. France, Evesham.
James Campbell, Hendon.	Archibald Prentice, Manchester.
William Cannon, Canterbury.	Manning Prentice, Stone-market.
Peter Carstairs, London.	Oliver Prentice, Ipswich.
John Cassey, Spital-square, London.	T. Price, LL.D., London.
John Cash, Coventry.	Thomas Prout, London.
Robt. Cassidy, Menasterevan.	Hugh Pugh, Fwllheli.
J. H. Chaplin, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire.	J. Pullar, jun., Bridge of Allan.
Robert Charnley, Preston.	R. C. Rawlins, Wrexham.
Ebenezer Clarke, Waltham-stow.	Wm. Rees, Haverfordwest.
Richard Cobden, Midhurst.	J. Richardson, Long Sutton.
J. J. Colman, Norwich.	H. Ridden, Lymington, Kent.
Thomas Cooper, London.	R. Robertson, Dunfermline.
Handel Cosham, Bristol.	E. S. Robinson, Bristol.
G. W. Cox, Bovey Tracey.	J. Robinson, Huddersfield.
W. A. Cox, Bath.	C. M. Robinson, London.
C. W. H. Cozens-Hardy, Norfolk.	R. W. Ronald, Liverpool.
Joseph Craven, Bradford.	George Rough, Dundee.
Ed. Cruikshank, Edinburgh.	Thos. Russell, Edinburgh.
William Cubitt, Banbury.	T. C. Ryley, Wigan.
Thomas Cullen, Nottingham.	Titus Salt, Bradford.
John Cunningham, Brentford.	Charles Seeley, Lincoln.
Robert Davies, Bangor.	William Sharnam Crawford, Ireland.
Geo. Dawson, Birmingham.	William Shaw, Stanley Hall, Wakefield.
Mat. Devenish, Dorchester.	H. S. Skeats, Croydon.
William Dooton, St. Ives, Cornwall.	John Slater, Totnes.
Thomas Doubleday, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	William Sleeman, Holston.
Fred. Doulton, Lambeth.	John Smedley, Matlock.
Patrick E. Dove, Glasgow.	Henry Spicer, Finsbury.
Thomas Dunn, Sheffield.	Horace St. John, London.
William Edwards, Denmark-hill, London.	John Steadman, Stirling.
John Eliot, Liskeard.	F. Steiner, Accrington.
	Robt. Stephenson, Edinburgh.
	J. W. Sully, Bridgewater.
	R. D. Thurgood, Saffron Walden.
	J. H. Tillett, Norwich.

H. R. Ellington, London.	Geo. Turton, Kidderminster.
C. H. Elt, Islington.	Wm. Vergette, Peterborough.
John Epps, M.D., Great Russell-street, London.	Henry Vincent, London.
Rich. Esterbrook, Liskeard.	Ralph Walters, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park.
W. J. Etches, Derby.	Wm. Walters, Haverford-west.
Edward Evans, Windsor.	John Watton, Shrewsbury.
E. B. Evans, Worcester.	James Watts, Manchester.
Henry Everest, Rochester.	R. M. Wavell, Newport, Isle of Wight.
William Fisher, Sheffield.	Ebenezer West, Amersham.
S. Fothergill, Scarborough.	William Wickham, London.
Edward A. Freeman, Llan-rumney, Monmouthshire.	Washington Wilks, Carlisle.
James Freeman, M.D., Birmingham.	Wm. Willans, Huddersfield.
Robert Frost, Chester.	D. Evan Williams, Hirwaun.
Andrew Fife, Edinburgh.	W. C. Wells, Chelmsford.
John P. Gassiot, London.	Robt. Wheeler, Wycombe.
John Gibbs, Aylesbury.	E. C. Whitehurst, London.
Robertson Gladstone, Liverpool.	G. S. Whittain, Coventry.
Robert Gloyn, Penryn.	W. D. Wills, Bristol.
Richard Goffe, Banbury.	H. O. Wills, Bristol.
William Govan, Glasgow.	Geo. Wilson, Manchester.
Wm. Govan, jun., Glasgow.	Wm. Wilson, Whitehaven.
Edward Grainger, Dudley.	David W. Wire, London.
Richard Greaves, Warwick.	Henry Wright, Saltley, near Birmingham.
R. S. Grieve, Edinburgh.	Edw. Yates, Islington.

Communications on the subject of this address may be forwarded to Mr. E. S. Pryce, secretary, Parliamentary Reform Committee, 15, King-street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The suspension of Messrs. J. and W. Wallace, sewed muslin manufacturers, Glasgow, was officially announced on Thursday. The liabilities are said to amount to 250,000^l. The stoppage of Messrs. Richard H. Whitfield and Co., West India merchants, London, with liabilities estimated at about 45,000^l., has also taken place.

The City of Glasgow Bank has recommenced business.

The City writer of the *Times* states that "the prospects of the claimants of the nine millions due by the Western Bank of Scotland, as well as those of the shareholders, are causing increased anxiety, owing to the shameful fact, already developed in so many analogous cases, that the commercial laws of the country, instead of being any protection, require to be avoided with the utmost caution, lest the extent of ruin at present certain should be aggravated in an incalculable degree. It has been determined, if possible, to effect a voluntary winding-up, and to promote that end, the directors, who are, of course, more interested than any other parties in averting a public exposure, have recommended four gentlemen to be appointed as liquidators." A correspondent of the same journal estimates the cost of a judicial winding-up at 500,000^l.

The accounts of Messrs. Svendsen and Co., who recently stopped, show a lamentable state of things for the creditors—liabilities amounting to 93 025^l., and a probable dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound. The estate is to be wound up under inspection.

It appears that the liabilities of Messrs. W. Cheesebrough and Son, the woolstaplers of Bradford, whose failure was announced on the 16th of December, amount to 315,239^l., with assets for 13s. in the pound, and that those of Mr. W. C. Haigh, of the same place, are 75,703^l., with assets for about 6s. 4d. The estate of Messrs. Cheesebrough is to be wound up under inspection. Mr. Haigh is to make an assignment. At Leeds a meeting has been held of the creditors of Messrs. Saalfeld, Brothers, woollen merchants. Their liabilities are 64,208^l., and they show 7s. 9d. in the pound. A composition of 7s. 6d. was offered, and declined until an examination shall have been made by a committee of creditors.

Mr. John Horsley Palmer and Mr. James Mackillop, retire from the firm of Messrs. Palmer, Mackillop, Dent, and Co. It will henceforth be known as "Dent, Palmer, and Co."

In giving some extracts from trade reports for the new year the *Times* remarks:—"In looking at the great depreciation which has taken place, and the opinion generally expressed that, while a moderate rally may perhaps be hoped for, a low and healthy scale of quotations is now likely to prevail for a considerable time, the public, perhaps, will feel surprised at the little benefit experienced from it by the general consumer."

The reports from the manufacturing districts this week show but partial symptoms of improvement, while there is an aggregate increase in the amount of pauperism; but the mercantile failures have been almost entirely confined to small firms.

THE EMBODIMENT OF THE MILITIA seems to have led to various riotous outrages committed upon the police and peaceful citizens. In two or three places in England, in Edinburgh, in Dublin, and some other places in Ireland, riots of this kind have recently broken out. Some of the Staffordshire Militia, stationed at Edinburgh, have behaved in a most shameful manner. A squabble arose between a number of the militia and some civilians who were drinking—such a disturbance is a very ordinary occurrence; but a picket, sent under a sergeant to quell it, actually assailed several persons: Lieutenant Milligan, of the City Police, interfered to protect a young man, when several of the picket thrust their bayonets at him, inflicting a number of flesh-wounds on the head and cutting through his clothes. Five of the ruffians are in custody—Lance-Sergeant Day and four privates. A disgraceful militia riot took place in Burnley on New Year's eve. There were some sad scenes of violence, and several persons were severely injured. Intoxication appears to have incited the militia to this riotous conduct. At Ashton several militiamen have been committed for trial on a charge of riot.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1857.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION IN INDIA.

MEETING AT EXETER HALL.

A public meeting to consider the future relation of the British Government to religion in India was held yesterday morning in the large room, Exeter Hall; the Earl of SHAFTESBURY in the chair. In consequence of the severity of the weather, and the knowledge that the room would be excessively cold, the attendance was not very numerous. Amongst the gentlemen on the platform we observed: Lord Ebury, Sir Morton Peto, Sir Culling Eardley, Hon. A. Kinnaid, M.P., R. Hanbury, Esq., M.P., Gen. Alexander, John Marshman, Esq., G. Hitchcock, Esq., R. Haldane, Esq., Rev. Drs. Tidman, Steane, Campbell, and Rule, Rev. Canon Champneys, Revs. J. S. Jenkinson, W. Chalmers, W. West, W. Arthur, W. Brock, E. Mannering, G. Osborn, E. Prout, W. Shaw, J. H. Hinton, &c.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer by the Rev. W. Brock,

The noble CHAIRMAN said he thought a most fitting time had been chosen for holding this meeting. If it had been called somewhat earlier, they would have been met with the remark—"Wait till matters have settled down before you enter on projects of a new character." Had they postponed it until a later period, they would have been immersed in the business of the session. At present he believed there was something like a universal feeling amongst all classes, that Christianity, to some extent at least, must be introduced amongst the many districts of India. He could well understand that if they stood there for the first time to propound the necessity of laying before 160 millions of people a knowledge of the truths of the Christian religion, there might be some hesitation, misgiving, and doubt as to the practicability and the wisdom of the step which had been suggested; but now the matter was not new, and no inquiry was necessary further than this, whether there was in Great Britain a sufficient amount of piety and zeal to enter with power and with all its gifts into the consummation of this great object. (Hear, hear.) He did not say that this was the greatest occasion that had ever been offered for the evangelisation of India; perhaps it was not, and a greater still might offer; but at the same time this was an opportunity which we dare not refuse without extreme peril, or undertake it without the most unbounded perseverance and the most implicit faith (cheers). He did not think that now any one would be found to assert that missionaries had done too much—he had no hesitation in saying that it was because the missionaries had done too little that the present mutinies had arisen. Let them cast their eyes over the vast peninsula of India, and see where these atrocities had prevailed. It was not in the Presidency of Madras, where there was a large concentration of native Christian teachers, or in the Presidency of Bombay, where Dr. Wilson and others said that hundreds of Sepoys willingly attended upon their teaching. It was not in these presidencies that the mutinies had broken out, but in the Presidency of Bengal, where the utmost care had been taken that the Sepoys and the natives should never be brought under the influence of the gospel (Hear, hear). In that presidency Government put forth all its powers to prevent the extension of Christianity; and not only so, but had contributed to the spread amongst the people of the vilest system. They had it upon the authority of Mr. Underhill, that a book on geography, which had been sanctioned by the Government, was objected to by some of the Hindoo pundits, on the ground that it contained matter impugning their religion, and it was withdrawn. That religion was of such a character that not a particle of truth—secular, scientific, or religious—could be announced without sticking at its base (cheers). He (the noble chairman) called upon the meeting to declare that henceforth it must be the business, as it has ever been the duty, of the Government of this country and of India, openly, boldly, and unreservedly to proclaim that it is a Christian Government, founded for Christian ends; that it will pursue a Christian course, and that it will not resort to any sinister means for preventing the missionaries from going through the length and breadth of the land, to proclaim the glad tidings of the Gospel. They would also call upon the Government to abstain from the maintenance of heathen temples, or having anything to do with the administration of their funds, and that if they established or encouraged schools, the Bible should not, under any circumstances, be excluded. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that that great and good man, Sir John Lawrence, who declared that we should no longer be traitors to our God, and that although we should not ask that a man should be appointed to office because he was a Christian, yet a man should not be rejected because he was a Christian. All that was asked was that every man should be placed upon the same footing, and that all should have the opportunity of going about to preach and teach their religion without impediment. Let them thank God that there was a man in India like Sir John Lawrence, and he would say that if they ever wanted a Governor-General there was the man. (Loud cheers.) He would go

further and say that it would be well for England if ever Sir John Lawrence were called upon to wield the destinies of this empire as the first adviser of the Queen of England. (Renewed cheering.) The noble lord proceeded to denounce the system of caste, which he considered would soon fade away before the light of Christianity if the Government did not flatter and truckle to it. In conclusion the noble chairman said:—

There never was a time when more resolution was required, but that resolution must be accompanied by great weariness of action and language. Let their decision be unmistakable, but let it be of such a character that no one might be able to say that it was tinged by fanaticism either in speech or manner. Let them be resolute and determined. Let them advance, and not recede one hair's breadth. He asked them, then, if they were prepared to say, solemnly, tranquilly, but decidedly and irrevocably, as in the face of God, that—ready as they were to accept from India all the benefits she could confer in the lower sense of commerce and employment—yet, holding as they did the power, furnishing the funds, providing the men, and being, as a great free State, the ultimate resort to which all dependencies must appeal, they would not consent to hold India upon any other tenure than the service of the Almighty, and the diffusion by all the means in their power of the blessings of the Christian faith through the length and breadth of that empire? (Loud cheers.) He took their answer to be in the affirmative. (Renewed cheering.) If so, he would say, "Go forward; success is certain; for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest." (Cheering.)

The Hon. ARTHUR KINNAID spoke at some length on the necessity of improving the condition of the native population in the Presidency of Bengal, a subject to which he called the attention of Parliament prior to the recent outbreak. He proposed the following resolution:—

That this meeting records, with feelings of thankfulness to Almighty God, the success with which He has attended the British arms in the suppression of the revolt of the native troops in India; and while it deeply deprecates the atrocious barbarities inflicted on our countrymen and countrywomen, and their helpless children, by heathen and Mohammedan rebels, it rejoices that cheering prospects are afforded of a speedy restoration to peace, order, and security.

Lord EBURY seconded the resolution, which was supported by the Rev. F. West, president of the Wesleyan Conference, and unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Canon CHAMPNEYS moved the next resolution, which was—

That in the judgment of this meeting it would be the sacred duty of the British Government in India, as the executive of a nation professing Christianity, at the earliest period and in the most expedient manner to withdraw its countenance and aid from every form of idolatry, especially by discontinuing the grants for the maintenance of heathen temples and idol worship, and ceasing to administer endowments for their support, by preventing all acts of cruelty and all obscene exhibitions connected with idolatrous rites, and by entirely withholding its sanction to the social evils connected with the system of caste.

The rev. gentleman went into an elaborate statement of facts, founded upon official and private papers, in support of the resolution. He also went through a list of the great atrocities connected with the mutiny, with a view to show the merciless character of idolatry, and that Government ought to have nothing to do with such a system.

The Rev. Mr. SMITH, a Bengal missionary, in seconding the resolution, said he had resided five years at Cawnpore, and while he would not be an apologist for the faults of the Government in India—and they had committed many—he would give the Government credit for every good act they had done. When they condemned the Government they should remember that that Government, until the outbreak of the mutiny, had, to say the least, given peace and confidence to 200,000,000 of our fellow-subjects in India. From experience, he had no hesitation in saying that the British Government, with all its defects, was far superior to the best native government that ever existed in India. (Cheers.) He condemned in the strongest terms the conduct of the native princes—referring particularly to the ruling powers in Oude, and remarked that those who advocated the rule of those native princes, and the restoration of their kingdoms to those who had been deposed, were the advocates of the cause of tyranny and oppression, and were helping to fasten the chains of slavery around the necks of the people. (Hear, hear.) Referring to the difficulty of introducing Christianity into India, he said that he had often stood up in the beautiful chief street of Delhi, and preached the gospel to hundreds of idolaters. After he had removed objection after objection urged against his system, and driven the objectors into a corner, he was always met with the taunt, "Well, but your Government supports what you call idolatry, and are you wiser than your laws?" This was the principle difficulty with which Christian missionaries in India had to contend. While the people of England had subscribed liberally to extend Christianity in India, the Government had, morally, done everything they could to destroy the influence of the missionaries. With reference to caste, he remarked that it was necessary to the improvement of the condition of the people of India that caste should be ignored.

Sir CULLING EARDLEY supported the resolution, and earnestly recommended an increase in the number of missionaries in India. In the presidencies there were four missionaries to every four millions of the population, and for the population outside the presidencies four missionaries to every eight millions of the population.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. J. MARSHMAN moved the next resolution, which was as follows:—

That while the Government of India ought not, in conformity with the principles and spirit of Christianity, to employ either its authority or patronage to proselytise its native subjects to the Christian faith, it is no less its duty to secure to all classes, whether Christian, heathen, or Mohammedan, entire

religious freedom, so far as is compatible with civil rights and public order.

He contended that it was our duty to reconstruct our political and religious policy in India upon a sound, honourable, and Christian basis, and urged that there should be issued a comprehensive proclamation, announcing to the people of India the religious principle on which the Government of that country was to be hereafter conducted, and which, coming from the highest authority, not from the Governor-General, but from the Crown, should inform the natives of India that we are a Christian people, governed by Christian principles, and shall continue to be so governed; that those principles will guide us in our government of their country, but that while we profess Christianity, we allow every man to follow what religion he pleases.

This resolution was seconded by the Rev. W. CHALMERS, who repudiated the notion entertained by some that more bishops were needed for India. All that was required was to leave the church free to do her own work without state interference.

Mr. CORDEROY moved, and the Rev. C. MATHERS seconded, a resolution, declaring—

That in all colleges and other educational institutions supported by the Indian Government, the Christian Scriptures ought to be admitted and regularly taught to all those pupils who may be willing to avail themselves of their divine instructions.

which was carried; as was also another resolution, proposed by Sir S. M. Peto, and seconded by Mr. FINCH, adopting a memorial to her Majesty the Queen, and petitions to both Houses of Parliament, founded upon the preceding resolutions.

A vote of thanks to the chairman then closed the proceedings.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

I have received positive information to the effect that Baron Gros, the French Ambassador to the Court of Peking, has arranged that after the squadron shall have taken up a position before Canton a final summons shall be addressed to the Chinese Government. The accomplishment of this formality was to commence on the 16th of November.—*Times' Paris Correspondent.*

It will gratify our readers to learn that the services of the gallant Colonel Greathed have been recognised by the Commander-in-Chief, and that on the arrival of Sir Colin at Alumbagh (November 9) he immediately gave Colonel Greathed the command of the Infantry Brigade, consisting of the 8th, 75th, and two regiments of Punjab Infantry.—*Times.*

The death of Mr. William Hackblock, M.P. for Reigate, is announced. The hon. gentleman was in his 53rd year, and only sat in Parliament since last March.

The Gazette of last night publishes despatches, which were received from India by the last mail. In these despatches ample details are given of what may be called the battle of Kudjwa, in which Col. Powell, of the 53rd Queen's, lost his life. These despatches contain the last telegraphic announcements from Cawnpore and Lucknow which the Calcutta officials received previous to the departure of the last mail. All the statements they contain have already been published. The last is from the Commander-in-Chief himself, under date Lucknow, Nov. 20, announcing that the garrison at Lucknow had been removed, that he was engaged conveying the women and children to the rear, and that he now proposed to move the whole force to an open position outside the town.

In the Central Criminal Court yesterday the case of Mr. Glover, charged with having made a false declaration as to his qualification as a member of the House of Commons, was ordered to stand over to the next session.

Operations for moving the *Leviathan* were resumed yesterday with small success. The result of the day's exertions was a progress towards the water of nine feet two inches aft, and two feet eight inches and a-half forward.

A meeting of delegates from the various towns and villages surrounding Newcastle-on-Tyne was held on Monday. Resolutions were passed in favour of Manhood Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, and a No Property Qualification, as the basis of the new Reform movement.

Marshal Radetzky died yesterday morning at Milan, aged 92. Mademoiselle Rachel also died on Monday at her residence near Cannes.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has been obliged to stop at Dresden on account of the illness of one of his daughters.

Intelligence has reached Fernando Po, of the loss near Rabba of the *Dayspring*, engaged in exploring the Niger.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

The arrivals of English wheat fresh up to-day, coastwise and by land-carriage, were limited, and the few samples on offer were readily disposed of at fully Monday's advance in the quotations. Foreign wheat, the show of which was tolerably extensive, sold slowly; nevertheless, prices were well supported. The barley trade was firm, at full quotations. For malt, we had a steady inquiry, at late rates. Oats were in short supply and steady request, at a slight improvement in the quotations. Beans, peas, and flour were tolerably firm, but not dearer.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	110	4,620	3,950	1,340	1,170
Irish	—	—	—	800	—
Foreign	7,780	—	—	3,010	1,600 pk.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The articles on "Psaligraphy" and "The West India Colonies" are unavoidably postponed.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1858.

SUMMARY.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer's quarterly stock-taking for the nation has not turned out worse than might have been expected. But, however accounted for, a declining revenue is an unpleasant fact. On the quarter there is a reduction of 788,319*l.*; on the year of 1,828,646*l.* No doubt the falling off may be mainly ascribed to the cessation of the double income-tax, but the decrease of Customs receipts to the extent of 642,157*l.* on the quarter, and 1,154,023*l.* on the year, shows how disastrously the late monetary crisis has told upon the trade and commerce of the country. This check in the expansion of the national revenue ought to make our ministers very economical (nothing having been said on this point in the speech from the Throne, contrary to the usual custom), the House of Commons circumspect, and the nation cautious. We are not yet out of our difficulties. The Trade Reports for 1858 are not very cheering in their tone, and lead to the conclusion that the reaction from the depression of last year will be but gradual. For a long while the manufacturer and tradesman must be satisfied with small profits, and the general consumer with a range of high prices. This is bad news from the industrial classes, whose privations are now aggravated by the icy touch of winter. As yet there is little, if any, diminution of pauperism in the manufacturing districts. The threatened outbreak at Preston, arising out of the parsimony of the Poor-law authorities, and the wild language indulged in at a meeting of Spitalfield weavers, suffice to remind us of the exemplary patience of the great bulk of the suffering operatives. Never at any former period of general distress, has there been so close a sympathy between the working classes and their employers. This is the consoling feature of the crisis.

Some of our contemporaries are busy in sketching the programme of the coming session of Parliament. We know not what confidence is to be placed in the outline of the India Bill of ministers as shadowed forth by the *Daily News*, but it is not improbable that Lord John Russell may have been invited to accept the office of Minister for India; still less unlikely that his lordship should prefer his own independence and be content "to labour and to wait" rather than assume the paternity of so rickety a bantling. If Lord John should hold aloof from the proffered alliance, there can scarcely be a shadow of a doubt that an India Bill of the nature hinted at would be greatly modified, if not thrown out, by a combination of parties in the House of Commons. It is now the general fashion to rail at the Opposition as a mere faction. For our part we are disposed to regret that "the country party," as Mr. Disraeli calls it, is not stronger and more united, especially at the present juncture. If a good India Bill should be carried during the Session it will probably be owing greatly to the jealousy of the Conservatives, who will resist to the utmost any attempt to augment to an indefinite extent the patronage in the hands of Lord Palmerston; and to the free criticism of non-ministerial members.

While Ministers are only preparing to deal with the condition of India question, the outdoor movement for the improvement of our Eastern Empire gathers strength. Yesterday, an influential meeting was held at Exeter Hall, under the auspices of the Earl of Shaftesbury, to consider the future relation of the British Government to religion in India. Though not a numerous it was a representative gathering, comprising members of various denominations and officials from the leading missionary societies. As might be expected, the tone of the meeting was strongly hostile to the policy hitherto pursued by our Indian Government in relation to religion. The resolutions adopted were of a negative character, urging the duty of Government to leave the field open to the efforts of all sections of religionists. The following resolution was the key-note of the meeting:—

That while the Government of India ought not, in conformity with the principle and spirit of Christianity, to employ either its authority or patronage to proselytise its native subjects to the Christian faith, it is no less its duty to secure to all classes, whether Christian, heathen, or Mohammedan, entire religious freedom, so far as is compatible with civil rights and public order.

The addresses of the various speakers somewhat varied in their tone. While the Chairman impressively urged that we should govern India only on principles consistent with our Christian profession, Sir Culling Eardley insisted on the right to demand from the Government, "as a Christian Government, not to oppose, if they did not support, the efforts made by Christian communities for extending the blessings of the gospel to the people of India; above all that they should not contribute to any system of Education that was not Christian. They might retire from the field if they pleased, but they had no right to contribute to any system which was unchristian." Mr. Marshman urged "that when they inaugurated a new political policy they should also inaugurate a new religious policy, and that when it was announced to the people of India that the Imperial Government took the administration of Indian affairs into its own hands, a broad, comprehensive, well-drawn proclamation should be issued announcing to the native population the religious principles upon which the Government would hereafter be conducted." Of all the speakers, a Free Church clergyman alone (the Rev. W. Chalmers) distinctly repudiated any State interference with religion. We could have wished that this spirit had been more prominent on the occasion.

Elsewhere we have given from the pen of our Calcutta correspondent a fuller and more animated description of the military operations at Lucknow, of the hitherto unknown events that preceded the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell, and of the magnitude of the rebellion, than has yet been published in any journal. His letter affords additional proof, if that were needed, of the wide range of insurrection yet to be subdued, and throws light upon many incidents hitherto but partially explained to the British public. We need only invite attention to his description of the last hours of the heroic Sir Henry Lawrence, the importance of the conflict at Bindkee, the gallantry of the little band of refugees at Nynsee Tal, the retribution that has already overtaken Nana Sahib, and the perils that still threaten Benares. It is evident from the details received by the Calcutta mail, that the basis for the report that he has retired upon Cawnpore. He holds possession of only part of position of Sir Colin Campbell at Lucknow is by no means without danger, though there is no official Lucknow, but his last telegraphic message to the Governor-General, dated Nov. 20th, makes no mention of a retreat from the city. His words are:—"The garrison of Lucknow has been removed, and I am now engaged in conveying the women and wounded to the rear. I propose to move the whole force to an open position outside the town, without further loss of life." It is understood that no later intelligence than this has been received by the Home Government. It would be unreasonable to suppose that he will now fail in conquering both the capital and kingdom of Oude, though the work may be tedious and arduous.

According to information by way of Paris, Canton was to be summoned to surrender on the 16th of November. If the demand were not complied with, operations would be forthwith commenced. The attacking British force would, it was expected, consist of some 7,000 men, chiefly sailors, and 700 guns. Baron Gros will join in the attack, though acting separately, with a small naval force of about 1,000 men. It seems that there is no compact between France and England in the case, the French *casus belli* being simply the murder of a Catholic missionary. A lorch dispute, and an isolated act of outrage, are the sufficient motives in the estimation of the two greatest Powers of Europe to shell and storm a city of more than a million inhabitants. Never was the law of might against right more odiously illustrated.

FIRST STAGE OF THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

At length the document containing the outline of Parliamentary Reform agreed to by the more advanced section of the Liberal party, has made its appearance, duly authenticated by signatures. The body of the address, as our readers will probably recall to mind, found its way into the newspapers some weeks ago—a circumstance for which the gentlemen to whom it owed its existence were not responsible, but which, probably, they see no very serious reason to regret. It was favourably received even then, although not a single name had been attached to it. Of course it was looked at rather for what it contained than for what it represented. We shall be disappointed if it do not produce a much deeper impression now. It brings with it high recommendations. It is impossible to glance down the long list of signatures appended to it without being forced upon the conviction that the address is the united expression of a very large and active party in the political world—a party, too, fully competent, we trust, to make their decision heard and respected in the House of Commons. The names of John Bright, Henry Berkeley, James Caird, William Coningham, W. J. Fox, Milner Gibson, Charles Gilpin, J. A. Roebuck, T. Perronet Thompson, W. Williams, Richard Cobden, W. Sharman Crawford, George Dawson, Robertson Gladstone, Duncan McLaren, Edward Miall, Charles Neate, Arthur Otway, S. Morton Peto, Thomas Price, Titus Salt, J. H. Tillett, Henry Vincent, James Watts, George Wilson, and David Wire, represent, it cannot be denied, a tolerably wide area of political influence—and nearly every other name attached to the document, if not so publicly known, stands identified with considerable local power. On the whole, the list is one which combines an amount of moral force which no Government, much less that of Lord Palmerston, can safely disregard.

We call the issue of this address the first stage of the Reform movement. We should have been glad if such a preliminary proceeding could have been safely omitted. For, after all, it is only preliminary, and, in the nature of things, cannot rest where it now is. But, as the French phrase is, *ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte*. What has now been done was the one thing most needing to be done, and the one thing most difficult to do. Everybody knows that the weakness of the advanced Liberals in relation to the question of Parliamentary Reform, consisted of their want of unity, not so much of feeling, as of purpose. It was impracticable to organise them into a compact body, impossible to secure their acting cordially together, impossible for them to elicit and wield the immense amount of diffused latent opinion in their support, until they could agree in putting forth a well defined programme of their views and intentions. And yet, a few months ago, this seemed to be the most unlikely of the results which all felt to be necessary, and which, at bottom, all earnestly desired. Whose duty was it to take the first step? Who occupied a position so sure of securing implicit deference, as to warrant him in proposing terms of agreement? Who could anticipate from a public conference, summoned for this purpose, anything but divided counsels, and, perhaps, a disastrous conclusion? The plan actually adopted appears to us to be fully justified by the success which has attended it. The establishment of a centre, of no authority in itself, of no pretensions to authority, to which the views of all the conspicuous individuals of the party might be referred, and at which they might be compared, combined, and, at last, with the assent of each, framed into a whole, has availed, as we expected it would, to link together separate elements of political influence, and to bring about an expression of substantial agreement just such as the exigencies of the case required. And the form in which that demonstration has taken shape is happily such as to preclude all reasonable ground for suspicion that it is the work of men anxious to create political capital for themselves out of the management of a great national question.

The publication of this Reform manifesto, accredited as it is by the most influential names of the Independent Liberal party in and out of Parliament, will produce, we hope, a twofold effect. We can hardly promise ourselves that it will materially modify the outline of the ministerial measure, now supposed to be on the anvil. But we hope, at least, that it will prepare the public mind to apply to that measure when it is brought to light, a very useful standard of comparison. It always struck us as unbecoming the people of this country, that in a matter so peculiarly affecting their political rights, position, and power, as the constitution of the House of Commons, they should quietly stand by until the Minister of the Crown had submitted his proposals, and content themselves with saying, "Aye," or "No," to his scheme. In the present

case, moreover, this attitude of silent expectancy is specially undignified. They know, or might know at least, that the present premier has undertaken to handle the question, from no personal attachment to the object it comprehends. They have reason enough to believe that he will evade his pledge if he can contrive to do so without endangering his power. They can hardly imagine that he will concede to them a single atom of privilege which he can safely withhold. If they can confide in him as a Parliamentary reformer, they must base their trust upon any evidence rather than that of his long public career. What has he given them a right to expect at his hands? On what one aspect of the reform question has he ever exhibited ought more favourable than indifference? Why, then, should the people wait for his initiation of a plan? How much more appropriate to take the matter into their own hands, and let Lord Palmerston know what will be expected from him! The address will pitch public attention at a high key. If the noble lord falls far below it, every ear will detect the discord.

There is, however, another effect which we hope may eventually result from the issue of this manifesto—the hearty co-operation of the great body of the unrepresented with their enfranchised and influential friends. The programme sets forth such a substantial redress of the evil of which working men justly complain, and approaches so near what they would themselves demand, that we cannot but anticipate a readiness, on the part of the intelligent and the reasonable among them, to concede a trifling abatement of their immediate claims, for the sake of ensuring the powerful aid they will thereby obtain. Many of the gentlemen whose names are appended to this document, go with them to the fullest and heartiest recognition of abstract rights; and, in consenting to waive the consideration of those rights, they have been actuated by a desire to meet the necessity of united action. To a less extensive programme they might easily have obtained more numerous support—whereas if a more extensive one had been insisted on, the number of signatures would have been very much smaller. Now, it is certain that the outline now proposed can only be “filled in and placed on the statute book,” by a thorough union between the middle and working classes. Let this union be speedy and hearty, and we do not despair of being able by means of it to work out the reform here indicated. And if so much can be accomplished, the now unrepresented portion of our countrymen will, to a very large extent, gain the enfranchisement which we deem their right. They will not, it is true, secure every item they have been accustomed to demand, but the instalment which will be handed over to them will be equivalent to fifteen shillings in the pound, at least. We hope they will see that this is worth the temporary sacrifice of the rest. In our conscientious judgment, the gentlemen who have signed this address, have offered to conduct the unrepresented by the shortest and surest road to the attainment of their political rights, and we devoutly trust that their offer will be frankly accepted, in which event, we are convinced it will be loyally carried into effect.

The first step has been taken—but let it not be lost sight of that it is only a first step. The matter will now rest more exclusively with the people. They have to indicate how far they are disposed to accept this programme of Parliamentary reform. Everything now rests with them. Upon the character of their response will depend all future movements. It will be easy to organise when once there is an assurance of unity of feeling and purpose—it would be simple folly to do so before. The question is whether Lord Palmerston shall take a Reform bill from the hands of the people, or whether the people shall take one from him. Which is it to be? The decision lies with the people themselves.

PROJECTED SHADOW OF THE INDIA BILL.

THE *Daily News* has given to the public, upon what it regards as sufficient authority, the main provisions of the Bill which ministers propose to submit to the Legislature, for the future government of India. We are afraid the sources of the *Daily News*' information are too likely to be authentic to allow of much doubt as to its correctness in the present instance—and we are compelled to confess that the measure itself, as outlined by our contemporary, is very like what we might reasonably have anticipated from its parentage. In brief it is this. The Government of India is, in future, to be conducted in the name of the Crown. It is to be represented at home by a cabinet minister, who is to be assisted by a council of six members receiving their appointment from the Crown, but enjoying only consultative functions. To this minister, who, it is intimated, is to be a peer of the realm, the management of the political affairs, and the dispensation of civil patronage is to be entrusted.

The English portion of the army in India is to be largely increased, and placed under the exclusive control of the Horse Guards—the native army is to be left in the charge of the Indian Government. Indian finance is to be kept separate, and all Indian expenditure charged to Indian revenue.

There is a Palmerstonian superficiality about this scheme which we can characterise by no more appropriate epithet than “impudent.” The only feature of it which the public will value a rush, is the apparent extinction of the “double government.” Apparent, we say—for we are not by any means sure that the consultative council is not a resuscitation of the same anomaly under another name—a sort of amalgamation of Leadenhall-street with Cannon-row. The cool proposal to hand over the civil patronage to the new minister, and the large military patronage to the Horse Guards, argues a self-confidence in the premier, and in his power of palming off anything he pleases upon the public, which it will be matter of astonishment to us if a few debates and divisions will not rudely shake. The whole plan, if it be a plan, seems to be addressed to the instincts and cravings of the aristocracy. The simple object had in view is the increase of their power. India is to be snatched out of the hands of traders, to be made over to the spawn of lordly houses. What would most conduce to the welfare of her teeming population has been left out of the question. The attempt is to be made, to turn John Bull's earnestness to account for the benefit of a ruling few, and to delude the people into the belief that a great reform has been achieved. But whatever the motive, the measure is one of the crudest, most ill-digested, thing for which Lord Palmerston's propensity for slap-dash has hitherto been responsible.

What a lamentable thing it is that thus all great occasions are fooled away by political charlatanerie! No epoch within our remembrance has offered a fairer opportunity for the development of great statesmanship—but it is dealt with, if the foregoing is a correct outline of Lord Palmerston's measure, as unceremoniously, and with as little expenditure of thought, as if it were the tritest matter which a Legislature could handle. Does the noble lord know, or, if he knows, does he care, that upon what is done next session for the better government of India, the future destiny, not only of our Indian empire, but of our own, largely depends? Does he fancy that he may safely give to this unspeakably momentous question no more pains than would be requisite for the construction of a common Police Act? Might we not have anticipated from her Majesty's Government, after the stern discipline through which we have been called to pass, some attempt, at least, to lay down the fundamental principles in conformity to which the Queen's Government of India is to be conducted? Is it supposable that a mere transference of supreme authority from one set of hands, to another set not a whit more trustworthy, will meet all the demands of the present tremendous crisis? Did it never strike Lord Palmerston that the instrument by which despotic power over 200,000,000 of people is to be conveyed to a single individual, ought to contain within itself some broad principles of guidance as to the limits within which such power is to be exercised? If the noble lord's measure be anything like that indicated by the *Daily News*, we hope that the House of Commons will have manliness enough to vote it utterly unworthy of the country and the occasion.

THE “NONCONFORMIST” AND THE “ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.”

Two numbers of the *St. James's Chronicle* have been forwarded to us, in each of which reference is made to our article of last week, on the question under discussion between us, as to the religious relation of civil governments to their subjects. They came to hand at a time when our space was preoccupied, and our time too limited, to comply with his request to point out the precise difference between him and ourselves. He says “Thus, then, we are visibly approximating. For, it is conceded that either a private merchant, or landowner, or a ruler, employing servants, or having tenants, may, and ought, so far as a necessity is apparent, make provision, by some sort of an establishment, for the religious instruction and Christian worship of those dependent on him. At what point, then, of the argument, does a difference arise? Where does the *Nonconformist* stop, in this course, and declare that the extreme point of concession is reached, and that all beyond is unlawful? We should like to learn this from the *Nonconformist* itself.” We have no intention of shirking the question, and for this very reason we regret our inability, owing to the causes already indicated, to answer it at once. We cannot consent, however, to deal with the question until we can deal with it as fully as we think its importance deserves. But, barring unforeseen contingencies,

we shall have much pleasure in endeavouring in our next number to enlighten our respected contemporary on the point he has mooted.

FACT v. CALUMNY.

THE West India interest and its great advocate in the press, are manifestly getting the worst of it, in the controversy now being carried on respecting the supply of additional labour to our tropical colonies. We are told that “the Negro himself, though he has become free, has not become wise or industrious. Our planters have not found that free blacks make good labourers. Negroes are free but they are also brutalised. The West Indies have been ruined. Immense tracts of the most productive soil in the world are left uncultivated for the want of labour. The emancipated Negro will do no work at all. The West India squatter can vegetate in absolute idleness, without compulsion or enticement to employ his faculties in work.” These assertions have been repeated until many earnest friends of the Negro race have come to admit their correctness. But the *Times* has at length elicited a reply which will we hope settle the questions in dispute in the minds of all impartial persons.

First as to Negro “laziness.” Sir Henry Barkly, late Governor of Jamaica, in his official report to the Home Government, testifies to “the comfortable condition and peaceful disposition of the lower orders,” and adds: “It is unjust to make general imputation against the Negroes of laziness. . . . There are few races of men who will work harder or more perseveringly when they are sure of getting for themselves the whole produce of their labour.” Mr. Ingram, a correspondent of the *Times*, who has just returned from British Guiana, thus disposes of the startling statement of the chairman of the West India committee “that out of the nearly 900,000 hogsheads of sugar exported last year from British Guiana not one ton was produced by Negroes”:—

During my residence there I found that the main body of labourers, on many estates, was composed of Negroes. Nearly all the heaviest work, such as digging canals, trenches, &c., is performed by them. I have known the whole of the able-bodied inhabitants of a village (both male and female) paddle their corials for twelve, fifteen, and even twenty miles, in order that they might obtain employment. I have seen Negro men occupy important and responsible situations on large estates, and yet the British public are gravely informed that not one ton of sugar is produced by the Negro.

The free Negroes are “brutalised,” says the *Times*. Sir H. Barkly speaks of “education spreading and crime diminishing.” What says Mr. Ingram? “I dare assert that the majority of the Creoles of British Guiana must be industrious, or they would never be able to build good houses, purchase large tracts of land, dress respectably, educate their children, and pay the enormous taxes imposed upon them, as they have done and are still doing.”

The free Negro is, says the veracious leading journal, “as much like a beast as ever.” If so, the official reports are strangely untrue. From Tobago it is said: “Experience shows the great capabilities of the intellect of the Negro for mental development.” The report from Grenada speaks of the peasantry as appearing “joyful and happy in their little homesteads, many of them possessing comfortable cottages on their patches of land, upon which they grow the sugarcane and grind it on the neighbouring estates . . . by which they obtain a considerable sum besides.” . . . Montserrat.—“Increase of confidence, enterprise, and industry.” “Nor is there less cause for gratulation on a review of the social relations of the population.” Bahamas.—“Neat cottages and other more substantial buildings may be seen springing up at various points of the colony, in proof of an increasing successful industry and corresponding comfort.” Dominica.—“Contentment very generally prevails among the labouring classes.” St. Vincent's.—“It is beyond dispute that the great body of the native population has been the subject of progressive melioration, both moral and physical.” “As a general rule they possess, beyond all reasonable question, most of the essential elements of progress, and in a pre-eminent degree natural intelligence.” St. Kitt's.—“The tabular statements . . . present on the whole gratifying evidence of the progressive improvement of this colony.”

“The West Indies have been ruined” is another complaint. The last return of the Board of Trade given, viz., for 1856, shows that the total exports from the British West Indies for that year were 5,470,212. This is pretty well for colonies that “England has ruined.” Our exports for the same year, were only 1,811,400, showing a balance in favour of these ruined proprietors of 3,658,812. So far as British Guiana is concerned Mr. Ingram may safely venture the opinion “that thousands of English tradesmen would like to be ruined in the same way.” Our own columns only last week contained a statement that the present crop of sugar in Demerara will be the largest since the emanci-

pation; while that of Barbadoes will be one of the largest ever reaped. This does not look much like "ruin."

Again, the West India Committee and the *Times* talk as though these colonies were completely starved for want of labour. How stands the fact? In the ten years from 1847 to 1856 the total extent of immigration to the West Indies reached nearly 50,000 labourers of all classes. Sierra Leone has sent them 6,543 free Africans; St. Helena has furnished them with 7,096 liberated slaves; Madeira has given them 9,366 of its distressed labourers; China with 2,000 of its people; and India, which the *Times* treats as closed to them, with 20,229 Coolies.

"Immense tracts of the most productive soil in the world are left uncultivated for the want of labour." This statement we suppose refers particularly to British Guiana, and is no doubt true. The cause of the deficiency is very conclusively stated by Mr. Ingram. "A mere strip of land on the sea border of that large colony is cultivated. With more labourers they might extend their estates and benefit the whole community, while they would enrich themselves. Taking these circumstances into consideration, we cannot wonder at their earnest appeal for immigrants, or at their willingness to receive even some thousands of the Sepoys. This is but a manifestation of Saxon energy, and not of disappointment nor of despair."

We rejoice in these conclusive proofs of the successful working of emancipation in our West India colonies. In endorsing the barefaced calumnies of selfish West India proprietors, the *Times* has made a huge mistake, and will find ere long, if it has not already done so, that in supporting their demands it is running counter to the feeling of the country.

Spirit of the Press.

It would seem as though Ministers were unable to keep their own secrets. At least the daily journals are making shrewd guesses of the nature of the forthcoming India Bill. The following is from the *Daily News*:-

We learn, then, from sources on which we have been accustomed to place great reliance, that by Lord Palmerston's India Bill-

The political affairs of India are to be transferred to the direct management of a member of the Cabinet, who, it is understood, shall be a peer, and in whom all patronage—with one exception—is to be vested.

This member of the Cabinet is to be President of a Council to whom simply consultative functions are to be entrusted; they are to have neither administrative nor executive powers. The members of council are to be six in number; and they are to be chosen in the first instance from the existing Court of Directors.

The European portion of the Indian army is to be greatly augmented, and placed directly and exclusively under the Crown. All regulations and orders regarding it will emanate from, all patronage will be exercised through, the medium of the Horse Guards. The native army will be confided to the charge of the local Government in India.

The Indian services will be kept distinct from the home services, and charged directly and exclusively on the revenue of India.

In another article the *Daily News* says that it appears to have been resolved by Lord Palmerston to propose to Parliament the maintenance of an army of 80,000 British troops in India, which, supported by a native army enlisted from such castes and classes as may be depended on, may not only provide for the tranquillity of Hindostan, but place it in a state to deter the European invader.

Our contemporary earnestly denounces the ministerial scheme as fraught with great danger to the constitution. It would make an immense addition to the powers of the Crown through the Horse Guards, and to the Government of the day, which will hold all the non-military patronage of India.

Under it the civil service of India will be jobbed to an extent of which some recent objectionable appointments convey but a faint notion. The Cabinet of the day will be more than compensated for the loss of colonial patronage consequent on the concession of self-government to the colonies. India will become a preserve for the aristocracy and their venal tools and dependents in Parliament and the constituencies.

The *Daily News* contends that the six councillors for India will be as arrant nonentities as the junior Lords of the Treasury, and greater nonentities than the junior Lords of the Admiralty, and states that it is generally understood that Lord Clanricarde is to be first Minister for India under the new arrangement. The same post is assigned by the *Morning Herald* to Lord John Russell.

The *Press* insists that the Earl of Harrowby left the Palmerston Cabinet not because of ill-health, but from his aversion to Parliamentary Reform.

In a thoughtful article on "Epochs," apropos to the opening of the new year, the *Spectator* shows that India may become to us a compensation if our great colonies should desire to separate from us, or even a reason why they should desire to keep up the Imperial connexion.

Without India, the Mother-country might dread some

day being outweighed and outvoted by her giant offspring. With it, and with the discipline which it generates, and the preponderance in the world to which it leads, such jealousy disappears for as many centuries as any political organisation can be expected to last. From every point of view, indeed, this strikes us as the great blessing of India, that it is something that will task us to govern it, and not a settlement of our own race, which almost in the cradle we are forced to allow to govern itself. India holds out a prospect of hard work enough to keep Old England in good health and sound wind for a thousand years.

The *Spectator* thus moralizes upon the phenomenon that by the substitution of Clanricarde for Harrowby the Peelite element seems to have been entirely eliminated from the Cabinet, and that "the Canningites" are gathering round the banner of power.

As Peel joined the Liberal party from the heart of the Tory ranks, Canning formed the leader of a school of expedientists—men who accommodated the arbitrary spirit of Toryism to the tone of Liberalism. Peel bent the Tory party to do work desirable for the great body of the people; Canning set the example of reconciling Liberal proclivities to Tory tenets. Peel was naturally a leader of the people accidentally placed in office; Canning was essentially an official accidentally born out of office and working his way thither. Peel appeared upon the scene at a time when the substantial interests of the English people were delayed by the punctilios or the dissensions of party, and he broke down those artificial barriers in order to accomplish the great wants of the day. We have arrived at a season when there are no very distinct and determinate wants calling for the action of the whole community, and officialism has a holiday; but it must still enjoy that holiday in a country governed by Liberal institutions, and at a season when the freedom of public discussion, the development of the press, and the education of the numerous classes, have obliged our administrative rulers to adopt the style and dialect of popularity. It is just the time when the compromising school of Canning ought to be in the ascendant.

Contrary to the opinion we quoted last week from the *Morning Star*, the *Spectator* says, respecting the Christmas holiday,—"We speak on direct information of those who have known the streets of London for years, and we assert that the drunkenness was more frequent and more wide-spread than it has ever been before. If there had been some improvement upon the London of Hogarth's, or even of Sheridan's time, there has been a reaction. The increase of population has also contributed to augment the dead weight of vice; and the extraordinary fineness of the weather enabled it to stagger abroad." The evil is by our contemporary mainly attributed to the great body of the people having nothing to do on their holidays. They stand about. "At last it is discovered that standing about is 'slow,' and the gin palace is bright and gay."

In discussing the question of our military force in India, the *Examiner* contends that it is not a native soldiery, but an effective native police, to replace one that is numerous, inefficient, and inexpressibly corrupt, that India wants.

A thorough reorganisation of the whole native army of India must of course be gradual, and the work of considerable time. The armies of Madras and Bombay, amounting between them to not less than 100,000 men, are just as much out of proportion to the European force as was that of Bengal. They also, therefore, demand reformation, for they are unsound both in point of numbers and composition. One-third of the army of Bombay is made up of the same vicious material as was the whole of that of Bengal; and it showed the quality of its composition by a proportional amount of mutiny and outrage. During the last half century the Madras army mutinied more frequently than either of the other two armies, and in every instance the massacre of its European officers was a leading object; in one case, the mutiny of Vellore, a successful one. Yet these armies are entire, and cannot be disbanded like the mutineers of Bengal, rotten to the core, infantry, cavalry, regulars, irregulars, and contingents.

The *Examiner* makes merry with Mr. Spurgeon's reported discourse on Christian pleasures at the Surrey Music Hall, especially with respect to dancing, which the young divine spoke of as a healthy exercise, but "that males and females should dance apart." Mr. Spurgeon is invited to try the experiment of footing it in his private chamber, and to report thereupon whether a solitary jig is a pleasure that the conscience sanctions. Here is another *jeu d'esprit*:-

Foreigners will conceive a grand idea of English pauperism from the fact that Frederick Harding, lately an inmate of St. Pancras Workhouse, has just died of eating four pounds of plum pudding. What is Mr. Chadwick about? Here is a pretty example of out-door relief.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has been suffering from influenza; a fact made known to the public by his absence from a Council of Ministers, and the countermanding of a review. He was, however, sufficiently recovered to attend divine service and receive the communion in the Chapel of the Tuilleries on Thursday, and afterwards to show himself on the grand balcony while the bands of the army of Paris played the serenade usual on the last day of the year. The Empress was with him on both occasions. He was also present with the Empress at the grand reception on New Year's day at the Tuilleries. At twelve o'clock their Majesties proceeded in grand state to the chapel of the Palace and heard mass, after which they returned

to their apartments. At one o'clock the Emperor again left his apartment, and passed before the circle of the ambassadors, the members of which were presented to his Majesty by the Grand Master of the Ceremonies. Such members of the French diplomatic body as are at present in Paris were received after the foreign ambassadors.

The Christmas holidays are being enjoyed by our Parisian neighbours after their own gay fashion. The streets and public walks have been crowded with holiday-makers and vendors of all kinds. There is hardly along the Boulevards a space without a stall, and in each stall a choice display of wares supposed to be suited to the season.

A meeting of the plenipotentiaries representing the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris was held on Thursday at the hotel of Count Walewski, Minister for Foreign Affairs, when the ratifications of the treaty rectifying the frontiers of Russia in Bessarabia were exchanged.

Another instance of private vengeance in France is recorded. A young man named Basset fell in love with the daughter of the Mayor of Ail. She received her lover in her bedroom. The father discovered the intrigue; and, ordering his daughter to sleep in another room, placed his son in the girl's room, armed with a gun, telling the youth to shoot any one who got through the window. Basset appeared, and was killed. Both father and son have been arrested, much to their amazement.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter states that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was entertained by Count de Baol at a grand dinner on the 26th ult., by Sir H. Seymour on the 27th, and by Prince Callimaki on the 28th. His lordship had also dined on a previous day at the imperial table, and was seated next the Empress, who conversed with him for a length of time in English. At one of these entertainments his lordship announced that he hoped to be back in Constantinople by the 15th of March. He left Vienna on Thursday last.

The Emperor of Austria has determined to enlarge Vienna by razing the fortifications. The population had outgrown the house-accommodation; rents are accordingly exorbitant. The only cure was to throw down the walls. The ground they now occupy will be sold, and the proceeds devoted to public buildings.

Great discontent prevails in the Slavonic provinces of Austria, and it is suspected that some of their inhabitants are in too intimate communication with their brethren in Turkey.

NAPLES.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

The catastrophe in the south of Italy seems even by the accounts we have as yet received to have been of a very fatal character. The popular estimate places the loss of human life at about 20,000 persons—the Government computes it at a lesser estimate. If there be exaggeration in the first calculation, as is probable enough, it is certain, on the other hand, that owing to the rupture of the electric wires and the suspension of communication the Government cannot have received full accounts of the extent of the loss from many of the outlying districts. Some idea of its violence may be formed from the brief notes of intelligence which have as yet come to hand. In Polla there was so great a loss of life that 300 bodies have been already dug out of the ruins, and the ruins have not yet been fully explored. In Castelsano, which has been levelled with the ground, 400 persons have perished. In Lagonegro the inhabitants had timely warning, and made good their escape, but the town experienced three shocks in seven hours. Almost all the buildings, inclusive of the church and the telegraph station, were cracked. Nothing was solid enough to resist the action of the mighty subterranean agencies at work. We will take but another instance, which shall be that of Potenza, the capital of Basilicata. This is a town of 12,000 inhabitants. Not a single house is there left fit for human habitation.

The Palace of the Prefecture, the Military and Civil Hospital, the Barracks of the Gendarmes and of the Reserve, the College of Jesuits, the churches, and especially the Cathedral, are all rendered useless, and no one can without danger cross his own doorway. They were continuing to disinter the numerous victims, the number of whom was unknown. The whole population who had been in the open air, were beginning to take shelter in wooden barracks, which had been erected for the purpose.

Orders were issued from Naples that the Communal Treasuries should be opened for the relief of the sufferers, but the money had disappeared.

The Naples correspondent of the *Athenaeum* writes:-

Thus, besides the ruin to life and property, thousands have been thrown into a state of desolation and want—are encamped, at the approach of winter, in the open country, and are dependent on the succour of Government for almost the means of existence. We hope that we may now lay aside our fears, though we dare not say so, for slight shocks are still felt. The contrasts of feeling, always observable in public calamities, have been strongly marked here by the attempts at violence and theft,—by the eagerness with which the multitude wished "to play on the earthquake" in the lottery of last Saturday,—and by the superstitious reverence with which the announcement was received, that the blood of St. Januarius had boiled on Sunday or Monday, and by the readiness with which it was followed in procession.

A report by Mr. Acting-Consul Barbar to the Earl of Clarendon on the past and present condition of two English engineers imprisoned at Salerno has been published. Mr. Barbar writes, that in reply to him the Attorney-General had stated that Park and

Watt were detained when the crew were released because a letter from Miss White was found on Watt. This statement, the Acting-Consul says, "is completely false." The paper found on him was a notice enforced on both engineers at the dagger-point by the insurgents, that if they did not do their duty as engineers they would be killed. They worked the engines of the *Cagliari* under a guard armed with a pistol. Mr. Barbar appends a memorandum describing the cruelties inflicted on the engineers by the Neapolitan authorities in the Vicaria prisons at Naples and afterwards at Salerno.

The indictment has not yet (December 22) been presented to the prisoners at Salerno. Their trial cannot commence until towards the end of January—that is to say, till about the commencement of the eighth month of their confinement. The *Times* correspondent hears that, after the earthquake, Parks, whose health has suffered much, had another of his nervous attack.

ITALY.

Before the Piedmontese Legislature broke up for the Christmas holidays, the Liberals tried their strength with the Clerical party, but on a question of slight importance. The Liberals carried the vote by eighty-two to fifty-nine: the Ministers did not vote.

Something unusual is going on at Rome, for the twenty-two or twenty-four "Congregations" have been convened, and several foreign cardinals have been summoned.

The court of Rome (says a letter from that city) some time ago opened negotiations with several Governments of Italy for the conclusion of concordats similar to that agreed to with Austria. But these negotiations do not seem likely to lead to any result, except in the case of Modena. In Tuscany, the grand ducal family and the ministry have declared against the proposed arrangement; and at Parma all overtures have been repulsed, on the ground that the duchy had been comprised, at the beginning of the present century, in the concordat made with France, and that there is no good reason for going back on what had then been done.

PORTUGAL.

The *Douro* steamer has arrived at Liverpool with Lisbon dates of the 26th December. She brings a clean bill of health, the port having been declared free from fever on the 24th. No cases of fever were reported after the 22nd. The total of the official reports during 105 days, commencing on the 9th of September, had amounted to 13,482 cases of fever, and 4,759 deaths. The weather at Lisbon was clear, cold, and bracing, with only one day's rain during the whole month of December.

TURKEY.

It is reported that "a note addressed by M. de Boutenief to the Porte declares that the occupation of Perim by the English is contrary to the integrity of the Turkish territory."

Another rumour is, that "the Shah of Persia invited the various ambassadors to be present at the coronation of his son; and that the English Minister refused to attend, making a reservation in favour of the rights of another heir to the throne, now a refugee at Bagdad."

The French Minister and Redschid Pasha are once more, at least outwardly, on peaceable terms. They were brought together on the 19th December, at a reconciliation dinner given by Aali Pasha. "At table, M. de Thouvenel occupied the place of honour; and at his right sat the Grand Vizier, with whom he had not had any conference for several months before." That this reconciliation should have occurred so soon after the departure of Lord Stratford has caused some remark.

On the 2nd the Moldavian Divan closed its session at Jassy, after having passed a vote of thanks to the Protecting Powers. In its later sittings the Divan, taking the wishes expressed by the peasantry into consideration, voted the abolition of compulsory labour. The Divan likewise voted the secularisation of all ecclesiastical property, the state undertaking in return to pay fixed salaries to the clergy out of the proceeds.

AMERICA.

Advices from New York come down to the 23rd ult. Both branches of the Legislature had passed a bill authorising the issue of 20,000,000 of dollars of Treasury notes. A resolution calling for all correspondence with reference to alleged losses by the bombardment of Greytown, had been adopted in the Senate. Mr. Douglas, in the Senate, and Mr. Banks, in the House, introduced bills authorising the people of Kansas to form a State Government. Congress adjourned on the 23rd to the 4th January.

Among the papers presented to Congress, is a long report from the Indian Bureau to the Secretary of the Interior, throwing a favourable light upon the position of the Indians in the States and Territories, and describing the various and complicated relations existing between them and the Federal and State Governments. The instances where the Red men have settled down to anything like a semblance of civilised life are few and far between. The tribes are now mere remnants, excepting those on the Western frontiers.

Orders had been issued to the Federal officers at the South to stop all vessels bound for the relief of Walker, and also to arrest the steamer *Fashion*. The frigate *Jamestown* had been ordered to Greytown. Captain Chatard, of the *Saratoga*, was to be superseded for allowing Walker to land. At Mobile

a revenue cutter fired into a new steamer under the impression that she was a filibustering vessel.

Governor Walker, of Kansas, had sent in his resignation. There was a doubtful report from Kansas that General Lane had been shot by a Government official at Lecompton in a disturbance at Fort Scott. Several lives were lost. Some troops had been despatched to quell the outbreak.

There was a rumour that the depot at Fort Elavamire had been threatened by the Mormons, and that two companies of the United States' expedition had met with a reverse. The *Deseret News* of the 7th of October publishes the resolutions adopted by the Mormon Legislature at its last session, and forwarded to Mr. Buchanan. The pith is, that they "will resist any attempt of Government officials to set at nought the territorial laws, or to impose upon them those which are inapplicable and of right not in force in this territory."

Fifteen persons were killed by the burning of the steam-ship *Colonel Edwards*, on the Red River, on the 19th.

The navigation on all the New York canals is closed by ice.

Barnum's house at Bridgeport was totally destroyed by fire on the 17th ult.; the loss was 100,000 dollars.

Advices from Mexico of December 3rd state that the vessels of war were to be armed again. The Indians in many northern states commit great ravages. The revolution in Campechy has been suppressed, the island of Carmen having submitted to Government.

CHINA.

The preparations for attacking Canton continue, the day for commencing operations being postponed for the arrival of the steam-transport *Adelaide* (now overdue), with Brigadier Holloway, commander of the Royal Marine forces, and his staff, and for the remainder of the marines on board the *Sanspareil* and *Assistance*, expected from Calcutta. The British fleet when complete will comprise two line-of-battle ships, ten frigates, seven sloops, and about twenty gunboats, Royal Marines, Royal Marine Artillery, Sappers, Miners, a few companies of her Majesty's 59th Regiment, and 1,000 trained Chinese coolies. It is reported that our French allies will contribute 1,000 marines and small-arms men, of whom 600 would be available for land operations. The China correspondent of the *Times*, who had, on the 11th November, returned to Hong Kong, from his wanderings up and down the coast, writes:—

It is understood that on the 16th the *Calcutta* flag-ship will change her anchorage for Tiger Island. The rest of our fleet will gradually gather about her up the river. Then in deliberate strength our heavy-armed vessels will move right up and occupy the river under the walls of Canton. They will clear the water, remove all sunken obstacles, protect the necessary reconnaissances of the land-approaches to the city, and make matters comfortable for the final assault. Then the great Yeh will be summoned, not to treat, but to surrender the city. Should he neglect or refuse, proclamations will be issued directing the unarmed people to depart from the city during the impending operations. Then will come the final scene—the landing of the marines and land forces, the shelling the forts, the breaching the walls, and the storm.

Two gunboats only, of all the squadron, had not reached Hong Kong; and Captain Osborne had gone to Manila to fetch them. The force at Lord Elgin's disposal was estimated at 7,000 men and 700 guns. The sailors, who furnish 4,000 of this force, were undergoing drill on shore. What preparations Yeh had made to meet the storm seems not to have been ascertained. One account fixes his force at 22,000 men and 200 guns. Another says that he has already quitted the city, for the alleged purpose of attacking some rebels in the north of the province. The rebels are giving Yeh sad trouble. He has memorialised the Emperor, requesting that no more troops be draughted from Kwangtung or any other provinces; and troops have been sent from the Northern provinces in foreign vessels to Swato, whence they will be probably sent against the rebels. Some think that these internal troubles will make the city yield to us without any fighting. The Hong Kong papers publish an address of Yeh's to the magnates of Canton, on his departure, of doubtful authenticity, which concludes as follows:—

Be valiant. Maintain well the principles you have so long asserted—namely, hate of the barbarian, and entire exclusion from your beloved city. You may yet succeed in restoring the halcyon days, and you have my best wishes. Farewell! You will see me no more.

Considerable anxiety has been caused at Shanghai by the appearance of a proclamation by the chief magistrate, Hwang, forbidding foreigners to go farther into the interior than the distance stipulated by treaty. It was reported, however, that this energetic Hwang has been by orders of the Taou-tai whipped in the presence of the other officials, to teach him better manners for the future.

The Hon. Mr. Reed, the American plenipotentiary, had arrived at Hong Kong in the steam-frigate *Minnesota*; and the Russian minister, Admiral Pontiatine, had also arrived and exchanged civilities with our plenipotentiary and admiral.

Letters from China, cited by the *Pays*, state that persecution of Christians was going on in that country to an extent never surpassed. In October eleven executions took place at Kebo, the capital of Tonking. The individuals sentenced to death for their adherence to the Catholic faith belonged to the best families in the country. In the province of Hotchong the mandarins were making wholesale arrests. Monseigneur Melchior, the successor of the martyred Bishop Deuz, had only escaped by a miracle. He was saved by one of his converts, in

Cochin China the persecution is equally virulent, and executions are continually taking place.

AUSTRALIA.

The *City of Sydney* arrived at Suva on the 27th ult., and its intelligence is telegraphed from Malta. It has brought specie value 195,667*l*. The dates are Sydney, November 11; Melbourne, 17; Ceylon, December 11. Trade at Melbourne continues depressed. The Bills for the construction of railways from Melbourne to Mount Alexander, Bendigo, and the Murray, and from Geelong to Ballarat, have passed both houses. Estimated expense, 8,000,000*l*. sterling. The Upper House has rejected the Land Bill. The *Marco Polo* sailed for Liverpool on the 24th of October with 73,704 ounces of gold, and the *Northumberland* on the 28th for London, with 46,881 ounces. The *Catherine Adamson* was totally wrecked on the 24th of October inside the North Head; twenty-one lives lost. The *Columbian* reached Melbourne on the 14th of November. Trade in Sydney is dull.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The actual strength of the regular United States Army is but 15,764. This body is required to garrison sixty-eight permanent forts and to occupy seventy posts spread over 3,000,000 square miles.

The earthquake which lately caused such devastation in the kingdom of Naples, was, it appears, also felt in Southern Germany, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, as well as in Sweden.

Mr. Benjamin Oliveira and Dr. Lyons are organising a bull fight, which is to take place on the 31st inst., the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of the necessitous classes!—*Lisbon Correspondent of the Daily News*.

A letter from Marseilles of the 31st December announces that Mdlle. Rachel, the celebrated tragedienne, embraced the Catholic faith, and received the sacrament of baptism on the 18th of November last. It is added that Mdlle. Rachel had been long preparing for this change.

The Government of the Swiss Confederation is now constituted as follows: General Politics, M. Furrer; Interior, M. Pioda; Justice and Police, M. Knaul; War, M. Frey-Héroise; Finances, M. Staempfli; Commerce and Tolls, M. Fornerod; Post-office, M. Naef.

Letters from Bagdad announce the appearance of the cholera in that city, and that a number of deaths had already taken place. The smallpox had broken out with great violence at Adana, in Asia Minor, and the neighbourhood. About 4,000 children had been attacked by the disease, of whom nearly 2,000 had died.

It appears that Madame Pfeiffer caught the terrible Madagascar fever, and was seriously ill after her arrival at Port Louis. Thanks to the climate of that island, and the kindness of her friends at Vacoa, she was quite convalescent at the departure of the overland mail on the 14th of November. Madame Pfeiffer was then meditating a voyage to Australia.

Mr. Schroeder, a missionary in the Zulu country, met recently with a severe accident from a tiger, which he with his natives were endeavouring to kill. The animal sprang suddenly out of the long grass upon Mr. S., and severely lacerated his arm and wrist—the wounds, from want of proper management, did not heal, and unfavourable results were feared. Mr. S. has, however, since recovered.

Great consternation exists at Augsburg. The *Gazette* of that town informs Europe of some vampire in human form, who, with aid of chloroform, stupefies ladies at dusk in the streets, and cuts off their hair, without doing any further mischief. Latterly this scalp-hunter has been at his pursuit in the open daylight, and ladies go out attended by armed laquays to obviate a rape of their locks. Dark mystery shrouds the affair, and the burgomeister is dumfounded.

The French Government have received advices from the Marquesas Islands narrating an attempt of Admiral Lugeol to punish the cannibal tribe of the Talpi-Vahi for attempting to steal two young women from the French mission territory, that they might be sacrificed and eaten. The Admiral burnt a number of villages, but did not succeed in killing any of the savages. The Talpi-Vahi fired a volley at the Frenchmen from the bushes, but hit no one: American whalers had supplied the guns thus employed by the Marquesans.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court continues at Windsor. Her Majesty and family went on Friday to the Riding-house, to witness the distribution of the Queen's gifts of food and clothing to 600 of the poor of Windsor and Clewer. The members of the Clothing Club, established under her Majesty's patronage, received at the same time articles of clothing, according to the amount of their contributions (as on former occasions), with the additions provided by her Majesty. The list of guests included the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Leiningen, the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Dean of Windsor, Sir James Clark, and the Bishop of London. The latter preached at the private chapel on Sunday. Prince Alfred arrived on Thursday from Alverbank, attended by Lieutenant Cowell, R.E., and returned again on Saturday. The Marquis of Clanricarde has also been on a visit to her Majesty.

The Directors of the East India Company are engaged, almost daily, in secret consultation as to the steps to be taken in consequence of the notification which they have received of ministerial

intentions. A court will shortly be convened, on requisition, for the purpose of taking into consideration the communication from the Government to the directors respecting this proposal.

Mr. Bright, M.P., has been staying during the past week with Mr. Cobden, at Dunford House. We believe that Mr. Bright is nearly restored to good health.—*West Sussex Gazette*.

Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, Q.C., and Assistant-Barrister for the County of Dublin, has accepted the office of Commissioner of National Education for Ireland. The learned gentleman is a zealous and truly liberal member of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. O'Hagan takes the place of Bishop Denvir, whose resignation—under ecclesiastical pressure—was announced several weeks since.

It is said Sir Francis Baring will be raised to the Upper House.

The Siamese Ambassadors returned to Claridge's Hotel on Thursday, from a lengthened tour in the manufacturing districts.

On Tuesday, December 29th, Professor Faraday commenced his usual Christmas course of lectures, addressed to a juvenile auditory, at the Royal Institution. The Prince of Wales attended, and occupied a chair immediately in front of the lecture table. The subject of the lecture was Static Electricity. At the conclusion of the lecture the Prince shook hands with Mr. Faraday, and thanked him for his lecture. The Professor has since delivered two more lectures.

Mr. Serjeant Byles will be the new judge in the room of Mr. Justice Cresswell, appointed to the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes. Mr. Serjeant Wills is appointed the new judge of the Supreme Court in India.

The Duke of Portland is suffering from chronic rheumatism in his hip; to allay the pain, he inhales the vapour from a spirit-lamp; while doing so in bed, on Wednesday morning, attended by Mr. Lewis, his house-steward, the lamp was upset, and the curtains and bedding were set on fire. Mr. Lewis acted with great promptitude; the duke was removed to another room, engines sent for, the house-door kept closed, and buckets of water thrown on the fire, which was subdued before the engines arrived. His grace is said to be alarmingly ill.

Judge Moore died at his residence, near Dublin, on Thursday night. There are two vacancies on the Irish Bench. Mr. Fitzgerald, the Attorney-General, will take the seat vacant in the Court of Queen's Bench; and Mr. Christian, the Solicitor-General, will succeed the late Judge Jackson in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Brewster is to be Attorney-General.

A *Morning Herald* on dit.—“A rumour is in circulation to the effect that Lord John Russell has received a communication with reference to the new India Secretaryship.”

Lord John Browne, Liberal, was on Wednesday returned, without opposition, for the vacant seat for Mayo county.

We have much gratification in announcing that R. D. Mangles, Esq., M.P., and chairman of the East India Company, has in the handsomest manner been pleased to nominate W. George Ashwin Cheek, the third son of Oswald Cheek, Esq., Town Clerk, to a cadetship in the Indian navy, and in communicating the fact to the father, he adds, “sincerely sympathising with your sorrow at the loss of a dear son, happily so well prepared to die.” We observe that at the Cheltenham Grammar School examination a few days ago, it was proposed to erect a monument to the “young martyr of Allahabad,” who was formerly a distinguished pupil there.—*Worcestershire Chronicle*.

When the Emperor of the French left Osborne in August last, Jacob Harbour, a labourer, lost his arm by the explosion of a gun with which he was assisting in firing a salute. About 150*l.* was raised for his aid; an application was also made to the Emperor, and on Christmas-eve arrived a check for 100*l.* for Harbour—a very welcome Christmas-box for the poor man.

Miscellaneous News.

ACTIONS FOR CRIMINAL CONVERSATION.—From the Order in Council, taking effect under the new Divorce Act on the 11th instant, no action is to be “maintainable in England” for criminal conversation.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATHS.—Frederick Harding, an inmate of St. Pancras Workhouse, aged sixty, died on Saturday week, while devouring large lumps of cold plum-pudding.—A boy, aged eight years, son of a lighterman at Rotherhithe, had a pea put in his ear by one of his playfellows on the 2nd December, which so inflamed his brain, that he died last week.

A MEETING OF THE UNEMPLOYED SPITALFIELD WEAVERS was held on Saturday. Great distress exists among this unfortunate class of our fellow countrymen. Scanty employment and low wages appear to have produced among them that acerbity of temper which utterly unfits them for the exercise of a sound judgment. The consequence is that some of the speakers attacked Free Trade.

THE EAGLESHAM MURDER.—The prisoner Walker has fully and formally acknowledged his guilt. He says that his motive for committing the crime was to obtain possession of the small sum of money which he suspected his victim was possessed of, and that it was only on seeing the poor girl fall upon the floor, after having partaken of the poisoned draught of beer, that he was struck with a sense of the fearful position in which he had placed himself.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.—The remains of this long known and much

respected gentleman were interred on the 30th ult. in the Rusholme-road Cemetery, Manchester. Notwithstanding the desire of his relatives that the funeral should be of a private character, several carriages containing friends associated with him in a religious, social, or political capacity, assembled near the residence of the deceased, and proceeded thence to the cemetery.

THE MANCHESTER ART TREASURES EXHIBITION COMMITTEE were entertained at a grand banquet by the Manchester Town Council on Wednesday in the Town Hall, and the thanks of the Council formally tendered to Mr. Fairbairn and the committee for their exertions in support of the great undertaking they so successfully carried through. Mr. T. Fairbairn in the course of his reply said that the success of the Exhibition had been “great, unequivocal, and decided,” and paid a high tribute to the support the Exhibition met with from all ranks and classes, and the excellent order maintained by the working classes.

REDUCTION OF THE SHIP LETTER-RATE OF POSTAGE.—From the 1st inst. the British rate of postage upon letters despatched from any port of the United Kingdom by a private ship, whether steamer or sailing vessel, was reduced to 6*d.* the half-ounce, in all cases where it now exceeds that sum. The charge upon letters above half-an-ounce in weight will increase according to the scale for charging inland letters. Letters conveyed by private ship from this country to France or Belgium will continue liable to a combined British and foreign rate of 4*d.* the half-ounce; and letters conveyed by private ship to Holland, Hamburg, or Bremen, will still be charged with a combined British and foreign rate of 8*d.* the half-ounce, as heretofore.

THE LEVIATHAN.—No attempt was made on Monday to apply the increased hydraulic power which has recently been arranged in the rear of the *Leviathan* cradles. Mr. Brunel was, however, in active occupation during the day testing and arranging everything for the early application of the rams. Mr. Stephenson was also present, and appeared to take a deep interest in all that was going on. Something, it is expected, will very soon be attempted, unless the severe frost now setting in, and which promises to last for some days, or perhaps weeks, should interpose a check on the hydraulic arrangements. Towards the close of the day a barque which was being towed up the river ran into the steam barge containing all the hauling gear, and unfortunately sunk her; but happily no lives were lost. This accident will also, it is feared, have its effect in further delaying the launch.

THE WEATHER.—The following is a specimen of the paragraphs that have lately appeared in the papers, and that scarcely harmonise with the severe weather that has suddenly set in:—“In an orchard at Binsted, in Hampshire, there are at the present time several bunches of young apples, some as large as a moderately-sized walnut. There is also a black-thorn in full bloom. The apple-trees appeared regularly to reblossom. Ripe raspberries are not by any means a novelty.” Writing on the 2nd, a Bournemouth correspondent of the *Times*, after giving a list of flowers in bloom in his garden on the 29th ult., says, “In gardens near mine the purple veronica solifolia is in full flower. I saw a large orange butterfly in the garden twice last week: and so mild is the season that a summer rose (Boursault) is in bud.”

REFORM MEETING IN BIRMINGHAM.—On Saturday evening a meeting was held at the Public-office, Moor-street, for the purpose of considering what steps Birmingham should take in the movement for promoting Parliamentary Reform. Mr. J. S. Wright presided. He said that if the people took up the Reform question, and were united upon it, they might force a good bill from Lord Palmerston. The country at large was looking to Birmingham. After a good deal of discussion Mr. Beddows moved, and Mr. Hawkins seconded the following resolution:—

That it is desirable a Reformers' Union should be established in Birmingham, and that the following be its basis. 1. A much wider extension of the suffrage. 2. A re-distribution of electoral power. 3. The ballot. 4. Abolition of property qualification. 5. Shorter duration of Parliaments.

Mr. Mills proposed, and Mr. Hayward seconded, the following amendment:—

That in the opinion of this meeting the middle classes be solicited to join with the working classes in forming a union for the purpose of obtaining, as far as possible, the following reforms, viz., manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, no property qualification, equal electoral districts, paid members, and shortening the duration of Parliament.

The resolution was carried by a decided majority.

THE INSIDE OF A MISER'S ROOM was exposed to view last week at Hertford. An execution for rent was put into the house of one “Ducky Baldock,” a poor man well known for the last thirty years in the town. In his room, besides some 6*l.* or 7*l.* in cash, and a vast amount of miscellaneous treasure in the shape of odds and ends, was discovered the following articles of wearing apparel: 326 pairs of stockings, 133 pairs of boots and shoes, 41 pairs of trousers, 30 coats, 14 hats, several bonnets, 93 waistcoats, 64 shirts, 40 shirt collars, 40 pocket handkerchiefs, a macintosh, 2 white waistcoats, 15 pair of cork socks, drawers, dressing gowns, flannel shirts, aprons; with these were packed 112,000 circulars addressed to ladies and gentlemen throughout the several adjacent towns and neighbourhood, 20,000 not addressed, 20 *Hertford Mercury* newspapers, 1,400 *Herts Guardian* newspapers.

A MAN BEHEADED.—The town of Aberayron, Cardiganshire, has been thrown into a state of gloom, caused by the awful death of Richard Morgans, farm bailiff at Penygareg. On Tuesday morning week the thrashing machine on Penygareg farm had only just been set to work, when Morgans went out as usual to oil the iron rods connecting the water-wheel

with the boiler, a distance of fifty yards, and while in the act of oiling one of the plates suspending the rods it is supposed the rapid revolutionary action took hold of the end of his shooting jacket, which gradually drew in his head under the bars, thereby dislodging the massive stone pillars and severing his head completely from his body. It put a full stop to the work, and it was not until the people left the barn to know the cause that his poor headless body was discovered.—*Shrewsbury Journal*.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT PRESTON.—On Saturday evening an *émeute* of a threatening nature (the second in the space of ten days took place among the pauper labourers at the relieving offices, Saul-street, Preston. The men are about 1,000 in number, and are employed on the moor. On Saturday evening they assembled at the offices, and demanded their pay as usual. On being informed that they would only receive 6*d.* each a most serious disturbance occurred. The commotion commenced before 6 o'clock, and several of the more violent of the labourers rose and harangued the rest, calling upon them to resist this attempt “to starve them to death.” One section of the guardians, backed by the authorities, for some time expressed a determination to resist the tumult, and adhere to the resolution for stopping the 6*d.* Mr. C. Satterthwaite and others, however, pointed out the danger of such a course in the then excited state of the men, and also that there was some ground for the complaint of the paupers, seeing that it was attempted to make the abatement on Saturday, as on Sunday they would receive no money at all. After a long discussion it was agreed to pay the parties their shilling each, and enforce the new rule on Monday. The superintendents had instructions to put the labourers on a full day's employment. On Sunday evening, in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs, the magistrates issued a proclamation prohibiting public assemblages. On Monday morning the moiety of the men paid by Kenyon, relieving officer, went to work on the moor, but ceased at noon, refusing to be employed the whole of the day. The other half of the paupers (who have been put on in the afternoon hitherto) refused likewise to comply with the order, and, instead of going to their work in the morning, did not attend till noon. The magistrates swore in fifty special constables, and communicated with the commandant of the military at the barracks, Fulwood, near Preston. At the meeting of the Board of Guardians it was resolved that the practice of dispensing the relief half in meal should be discontinued, and the men paid entirely in money: 1*s.* for a full day, and 6*d.* only for half-a-day. It was further arranged that Roscoe, relieving officer, should pay his men at the workhouse near the moor: the other half of the labourers to be paid by Kenyon at the offices in Saul-street: policemen to be provided to take into custody all who might be disorderly. It was also resolved that the labour-masters should be required to furnish immediately the names of all the leaders and agents in the mutiny, and also give notice to the men that all who were willing to work a full day might receive a shilling. The men intended on Saturday night to make an attack upon the provision shops in the town if they had not received their shilling.

Literature.

THE PERIODICALS (JANUARY).

WINTER has set in with a severity singularly in contrast to the “mildness of the season” which the newspapers have scarcely ceased to chronicle. All is hurry and activity on the London pavement. No more loitering for the present at shop-windows, or criticising the newest fashions, or dallying with the holiday attractions that are wont to tempt the passing pedestrian. The cold north-easter asserts his sovereignty out of doors, driving every one before him till out of reach of his cutting blast, and safe within the genial influence of their own fireside. There, in his comfortable retreat, one may enjoy the luxuries of the book-shelf or the current literature of the day with that increased relish which a cold bracing atmosphere is calculated to give. We have before us a heap of periodicals for the present month which demand far more space than we are at present able to afford. A glance at the contents of the choicest may help to send our readers to the books themselves.

Two Quarterlies first challenge attention by their bulk and solid reading. The *Westminster* maintains its character as the representative of the small but intellectual class of Free-thinkers, who dogmatise on religious questions with an assurance not exceeded by the “sects” they despise. An article on “The Religious Weakness of Protestantism” is saturated with this spirit. The writer declares that Europe has yet to wait for a religion which shall exert any good influence over public measures, and gives the following anecdote in proof of the assertion:—

A distinguished foreigner, in his own consciousness a true Christian—whose name we could not properly here bring forward—on a recent day said, in a select circle: “I begin to doubt whether Christianity has a future in the world.” “Why so?” asked one present, in surprise at such an avowal from such a quarter. “Because,” he replied, “neither in India, nor in America, nor anywhere at all in Europe, does any of the governments called ‘Christian’—I do not say, do what is right, but—even affect and pretend to take the RIGHT, as understood and discerned by itself, as the law of

action. Whatever it was once, Christianity is now in all the great concerns of nations a mere ecclesiasticism, powerful for mischief, but helpless and useless for good. Therefore, I begin to doubt whether it has a future; for if it cannot become anything better than it is, it has no right to a future in God's world."

There is no denying that the dictum of the "distinguished foreigner" contains a good deal of truth, from which our Christian countrymen might profit. The *Westminster*, albeit its theological bias, does justice to Dr. Livingstone, and devotes two articles to the recent commercial crisis. The first gives a very vivid picture of commercial embarrassment in America, which is traced mainly to land speculations; and the second on "State Tamperings with Money and Banks," very ably and logically argues that any expectation of controlling the use and application of money and credit by artificial systems of check and balance is proved futile by all our experience thus far, and that natural safeguards are by the same means excluded. "Spirits and Spirit-Rapping" gives in a small compass some of the most remarkable phenomena on which this strange belief is founded, and treats the new faith as made up of imposture and delusion. It is well known that the believers in this strange movement are to be computed in America by hundreds of thousands—the *North American Review* says 2,000,000. As to its prevalence in this country, the *Reviewer* says:—

Our readers would be astonished were we to lay before them the names of several of those who are unflinching believers in it, or are devoting themselves to the study or reproduction of its marvels. Not only does it survive, but survives with all the charm and all the stimulating attractiveness of a secret science. Until the public mind in England shall be prepared to receive it, or until the evidence can be put in a shape to enforce general conviction, the present policy is, to nurse it in quiet and enlarge the circle of its influence by a system of noiseless extension. Whether this policy will be successful remains to be seen, but there can be no doubt that, should ever the time arrive for a revival of the movement, the persons at its head would be men and women whose intellectual qualifications are known to the public, and who possess its confidence and esteem.

From an able article on "The English in India," we take an extract which will indicate the sentiments of the *Westminster* on the future government of our Eastern empire:—

We shall never understand the character of the people we rule unless we establish ourselves in closer and more frequent communion with them, and that can only be done through an extended European agency. Of native agency, which is only another name for corruption, tyranny, and deceit, the less we have the better for the people. . . . Yet we would not be understood to advocate any policy which requires the degradation of the Indian people. The true principles of government for India are those which were carried out with such admirable success by Sir Charles Napier in Scinde, and by the Lawrences in the Punjab. Those two provinces afford us perfect models of what our Indian Government should be; yet in neither case was there any recourse to harsh measures. The men who ruled let it appear that they did rule. They were no pragmatical pedants—no slaves of use-and-wont—no philosophers, perhaps. They did not import the crude ideas of a highly polished nation, and force them upon a barbarous people. They did not cut their blocks with razors, but hewed them with the strong hand, and with such rude means as were fittest for the work. And it is upon such principles that we should rule India, if we are to rule it to any good. *La main de fer et le gant de soie*—these are what we want. There are other theories more attractive, but none more useful.

The *National* presents a very varied and attractive bill of fare, as will be seen from the subjoined headings of articles:—Principles of Indian Government—George Sand—Colonel Mure and the Attic Historians—Hashish—Ben Jonson—The Czar Nicholas—The World of Mind, by Isaac Taylor—Mr. Coventry Patmore's Poems—Civilisation and Faith—The Monetary Crisis. The first of these articles exhibits a thorough mastery of the subject discussed, and accounts for the recent atrocities of the Sepoys, on the principle that the native character is remarkable for two peculiarities—impressibility and animal ferocity. "The child and the savage lie very deep at the foundation of their being." Here is the *National Reviewer's* specific for meeting the religious difficulty:—

Now to an ordinary Asiatic, the apparent want of religion in his European masters excites both amazement and disgust. Of real liberality in such matters they have little comprehension; and the deference which of yore we paid to their idolatry they interpreted into indifference to our own creed. It is important that in future our conduct should be such as systematically to correct this delusion. All unworthy compliances, all countenance to idolatrous ceremonies, should be (as, indeed, we believe they are) consistently avoided and forbidden. We should act as men who, while willing to respect and tolerate the religious convictions of a "weaker brother" and a fellow-citizen of equal rights, yet feel the immeasurable superiority of our own assured belief. Thus only shall we secure their respect to our character and our faith:—grave deference to their childish etiquettes, offerings and concessions to their nasty shrines, excite only contempt; they see through the hollow sham, and despise the unmanly nonsense.

The writer does not think that missionaries can do much harm in India, nor, indeed, much good. He trusts rather to the influence of the Government schools in which scientific facts are taught, with which Hindoo beliefs cannot co-exist, and which he thinks will in due time form "a

national intellect, in which a pure and not a superstitious, a genuine and not a nominal, a deep and not a superficial, Christianity can more easily take root." We should have thought, and experience warrants the conclusion, that infidelity rather than Christianity would be more likely to lay hold of a population thus educated. The articles on "George Sand," "Hashish," "Ben Jonson," and "The Czar Nicholas," will not disappoint the literary reader.

Blackwood and *Fraser*, among the monthlies, fully maintain their high position. Sir E. B. Lytton's story in *Maga*, "What will he do with it," has reached its eighth chapter, though from our marked objection to read piecemeal stories, we can give no account of it. "Hunger and Thirst" is the title of an article full of interest. *Blackwood* has two papers on India, "The Poor-beast Mutiny," a narrative sketch, by an officer at Lahore; and "The First Bengal European Fusiliers in the Delhi Campaign," written "in spare moments" by another officer. "The Scottish Universities" thoroughly ventilates a subject just now rife in Edinburgh.—*Fraser's Magazine* for January, takes a very wide range of subjects, and affords abundance of interesting matter for quotation did space permit. "The Life and Writings of Henry Fielding" are the ground-work of an interesting criticism by Thomas Keightley. "Woodpeckers" will interest all who have a turn for natural history, and "The Physicians' Art," that increasing section of the community who recognise the importance of studying the laws of health. "Livingstone's Travels" are "done" in *Fraser's* own style, and in an article entitled "Northern Lights," Mr. Alexander Smith is vigorously defended against the charge of plagiarism. We have rarely glanced through a more attractive number of this favourite magazine.

We now turn to the periodicals that have, or ought to have, a more especial claim on the support of our readers. The *Eclectic Review* "the oldest organ of Evangelical Nonconformists," commences a new volume with the present year, and in addition to articles on "The Relation of Roman Catholicism and Protestantism to the Fine Arts," "The Life and Writings of Chrysostom," "George Stephenson," "The Atheisms of Geology," and "A Hundred Years ago," contains a quarterly review of French Literature and a monthly review of public events—the last somewhat carelessly written, and scarcely worthy of the *Eclectic*.—The *Christian Spectator* commences its eighth volume, after a seven years' experiment to establish an unsectarian and independent magazine that might aid in giving a right tone to Dissenting literature, and free it from controlling influences. How far the attempt has succeeded may be gathered from a manly address by the editor to his readers, printed in the December number. It is now a standing complaint that Dissenters do not support their periodicals as they ought, and the *Christian Spectator* is no exception to the rule, though conducted on principles best adapted to insure independence, excellence, and the free utterance of opinion, if not success. Its constant readers, and we wish they may be greatly multiplied, will heartily concur in the judgment that the *Spectator* has generally and widely contributed "towards sincerity of conviction; spirituality of life; honesty of demeanour; liberty of thought and expression; candour and singleness of purpose, and especially the independence of Dissent from the domination of all and every of its cliques." In the address to which we refer, the editor thus modestly and feelingly sums up what the *Christian Spectator* has accomplished during its seven years' apprenticeship:—

1. We trust this Journal has done something to bring a wanderer or two out of "Midnight" into "Dawn." That we have Doubters amongst those who look over our pages, we know, and we rejoice to know it. Are we saying too much in expressing an opinion that this Journal is the only religious periodical which a doubter would read without offence, with assurance of intended sympathy, and therefore with confidence of help and profit? For without sympathy—aye, and a wiser and tenderer sympathy than is very common to pastors and deacons of Dissenting churches, the doubter can never be helped on his painful way to a loving conviction and knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus.

2. We have not hesitated to lay bare, though, we trust, it has been with no rough hand, some both of the graver and lighter defects in the inner life of Dissent. The experience of "John Paul Churchless" is the experience of thousands, to whom the Almighty has given a God-created intellect, as well as a Christ-loving heart, and who can find in the ordinary teachings of the pulpit nothing on which its fires can feed. Is not "pulpit plagiarism" the natural result of such a condition? Are not "Fancy Fairs" signs of our vitiated life? "Modern Fables"—have they told no sad truths? For which do we now most care, the "Church" or the "Cause," "Prayer or Prayer-meetings," Religion, or the "Religious Societies?"

3. Nor have we wilfully neglected one of the most specific functions of the Christian Journalist, to trace "Religion in History," "the progress of Theology," to vindicate the slandered reputations of great teachers, whether dead, like the author of the "Moral Philosophy" and the "Horse Pauline," or living, as the late professor

of Biblical Literature in Manchester College; to show the relations of vigorous and healthy life in "Work and Play," and to tell of lights in Dark Ages, and in less remote, down to the light of Cambridge and the light of Africa.

4. The broader paths of literature we have sought rather than avoided, and have found them often to yield a freer air than the cloisters can ever boast. Here we have scented of "Flowers," gazed on "Pictures," and "Sun Pictures," have gambolled and lured with "Children;" read all the "Poetry of the New Year," and pondered well the "Wisdom of the Poets." The names of "John Halifax," "Richard Baxter," and "John Sterling," with an "Invalid's Winter" and the "Fetes of Boulogne," will remind the reader of other wanderings.

To his inquiry "Have we vindicated our right to existence?" we sincerely trust the response may be such as greatly to widen his sphere of usefulness. We can only, in conclusion, subjoin a list of topics treated in the January number of the *Spectator* as a sample of what its friends may expect in future:—George Warrington; or, Where shall he go to? Chap. I.—The Means of Life—How the Canon of the New Testament was formed—Mr. Gosse and his Guesses—Of John Milton's History of England—A Christian Common-Place Book—The Right Use of the Early Fathers—Record of Christian Missions—Poetry, &c.

We must defer any notice of the remaining periodicals before us to a future occasion.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Amongst new works advertised as in the press are:—"Homer and the Homeric Age," by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., 3 vols.; "The Life and Times of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox," by the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P.; "Memoirs of My Own Time," by M. Guizot; "Parliamentary Government Considered with Reference to a Reform of Parliament," an essay, by Earl Grey; "Lives of the Governors-General of India—Lord Clive," by John William Kaye, author of "History of the War in Afghanistan;" "Adele," a novel, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathalie," &c.; "The Anniversaries—Poems in Commemoration of Great Men and Great Events," by Thomas H. Gill; "A Timely Retreat, or A Year in Bengal, in 1856-7," by Madeleine A. Wallace Dunlop; "Fifty Years' Recollections, Literary and Personal, with Observations on Men and Things," by Cyrus Redding; and "Scenes of Clerical Life," by George Eliot—Originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

Lord Macaulay has shown an obstinacy in his misstatements about William Penn unworthy of his great reputation. In his new edition of his "History of England" he replies to Mr. Hepworth Dixon on the subject of William Penn, and the Pardon-brokerage at Taunton. An elaborate note sets forth the argument.

Only two points (says the *Leader*) are relied upon to confirm "the Quaker's" conviction:—that the names of Penn and other persons were spelt differently at different times, and that the George Penns in question was not a man with whom a Secretary of State would have corresponded. Lord Macaulay's suggestion has no force whatever. We are sorry to find that he will not be set right, and refuses to modify an inaccurate passage in a history of which the nation, as well as himself, is proud. The point has been proved against him to demonstration, and it would have done him no discredit to recast a paragraph for the sake of historical honesty.

The *Athenaeum* does not hold Lord Macaulay's "I firmly believe" as an acceptable form of historical authority. "We firmly believe there are only two opinions on the subject of this singular charge against Penn—on one side that of Baron Macaulay, on the other side that of the British public."

There are, we are glad to find, grave doubts as to the death of Dr. Vogel, the celebrated African traveller. Several Mecca pilgrims from the interior coincided in the assertion that Abdul Wahed (Dr. Vogel) has not been killed, but is kept prisoner by the Sultan of Waday, who, according to their description, is not only a very severe, but also a very covetous and astute man. Baron Neimans has gone in search of the missing traveller.

The successful writer of the Prize Essay on "Reverence for the Sanctuary," is ascertained to be Miss Henderson, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Henderson, long known as a Biblical scholar, and formerly agent of the Bible Society in the north of Europe. The adjudicators were perfectly unanimous in their judgment of this essay. Our advertising columns of this day give particulars respecting a prize of thirty guineas, offered by R. Rice Davies, Esq., Mold, for the best essay on Dissent in Wales.

Mr. Herbert Spencer has followed the example of many other eminent writers by publishing in one volume uniform with his other works, "Social Statics" &c., his "Collected Essays," originally contributed to various of our periodicals, chiefly the quarterly reviews. Amongst them are two articles

that excited no little attention at the time—"Railway Morals and Railway Policy," which was published in the *Edinburgh*, and "Over Legislation," which appeared in the *Westminster*. Some of our readers may perchance recollect the name of Mr. Spencer amongst our early correspondents and the writer of a series of letters on "The Proper Sphere of Government."

Mr. Walter Savage Landor has the following dedication in a new work with a quaint title, which he has just published:—

W. S. Landor to L. Kossuth, President of Hungary.—At your gate I lay my fagot of "Dry Sticks," and go away. I offended you by attempting to bring fortune thither, whom I never solicited to favour me personally. My zeal was inconsiderate, but, perhaps, it ought to have offended less that lofty pride to which alone I was ever obsequious. Permit me to offer the only amends I can—permit me to show my respect and reverence toward the man who has worthily occupied a higher station than any one in this country can attain. The eloquence of Milton and Demosthenes failed in the support of their cause—the same cause and the same eloquence as yours. Supply me with your English, and I may be able at last to express my veneration of your virtues.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 23, at Sheffield, Mrs. BREWIN GRANT, of a son.
Dec. 23, at Stonegate House, Leicester, Mrs. RICHARD TOLLE, of a son.
Jan. 1, at Vernon-street, Pentonville, the wife of Mr. W. H. GROSSER, of a daughter.
Jan. 2, at Forest-hill, the wife of Mr. CHARLES FITCH KEMP, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 3, at Naines Tal, by the Rev. R. M. Price, BAZETT W. COLVIE, Esq., C.S., to MARY ELIZA, second daughter of Colonel GRAHAM, Bengal Army.
Dec. 22, at the Scotch Church, Regent-square, London, by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, ALEXANDER, only son of Mr. M'DONALD, of Ayr, Scotland, to SARAH ANNE, only daughter of Mr. PRETTY, formerly of Kelham, and now of New Lenton, Nottingham.
Dec. 23, at Cannon-street Chapel, Birmingham, by the Rev. J. Sargent, of Gildersome, Yorkshire, FURNEAUX JORDAN, Esq., 16, Colmore-row, to ELIZABETH, third daughter of the late Rev. THOMAS SWAN.
Dec. 23, at the Congregational Chapel, Bassingbourne, by the Rev. John Harrison, Mr. ALFRED ELBOURNE, to Miss FEARMAN.
Dec. 29, at the Independent Chapel, Repton, Derbyshire, by the Rev. J. Wilson, Mr. WM. BRINDLEY, sculptor, Stoke Newington, London, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr. THOMAS CHAMBERS, Willington, Derbyshire.
Dec. 29, at the Congregational Chapel, Knarsbro', by the Rev. J. Gladstone, Mr. J. HOWELL, Arnold House, late of Bramham College, to LUCY, daughter of Mr. RICHARD REYNOLDS, of Knarsbro'.

DEATHS.

July 9, in the Residency at Lucknow, of cholera, brought on by fatigue, Lieut. ALEXANDER JOHN DASHWOOD, 48th B.N.I., aged twenty-seven years; also, August 19, HERBERT JOHN GARRATT, second son of the late Lieutenant A. J. DASHWOOD, aged eleven months.
Aug. 14, at Delhi, of a wound received in action on the 12th August, Lieutenant DAVID FRANCIS SHERRIFF, 2nd Bengal Fusiliers.
Sept. 12, killed at Delhi, having been previously wounded eight times during the siege, Captain ROBERT C. H. B. FAGAN, fourth son of the late Major-General C. S. FAGAN, C.B., leaving a widow and six children, aged thirty-four years.
Oct. 31, Lieutenant G. C. N. FAITHFUL, H.M.'s 75th Regiment, by fever, occasioned by continual exposure and fatigue for months before Delhi, up to the first day of assault, when he led one of the storming parties, and at the end of which he was sent into hospital, utterly prostrated.
Nov. 10, killed in action, before Lucknow, when serving in the Naval Brigade, MARTIN ABBOT DANIEL, midshipman of H.M.S. Shannon, eldest surviving son of MARTIN DANIEL, Esq., of Ramsgate.
Dec. 13, at Hartford, Connecticut, United States, North America, DAVID WATKINSON, Esq., in the eightieth year of his age. Mr. WATKINSON was a native of Lavenham, Suffolk, and one of a family of twelve children whose parents emigrated to that country in 1795. Mr. W. died possessed of property to the amount of 150,000*l.*, half of which he bequeathed to his numerous nephews and nieces, and the remaining part to benevolent and literary institutions in the town where he resided.
Dec. 20, suddenly, on his return to his residence, Cherry-tree Hall, Chatham, after officiating at the usual morning service, the Rev. E. D. HOLLOCK, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.
At Florence, Minister of the Presbyterian Free Church of Scotland in Florence, and editor of the "Letters of the Madiai," the Rev. ROBERT MAXWELL HANNA, aged thirty-six years.
Dec. 21, at Melbourne, Cambs, the Rev. J. FLOOD, Baptist Minister.
Dec. 23, killed in action with the rebels near Mundesore, in Malwa, LEONARD REDMAYNE, Esq., of her Majesty's 14th (the King's Light) Dragoons, aged twenty-three years.
Dec. 23, at Ilchester, WILLIAM GOOD, Esq., in the ninety-seventh year of his age.
Dec. 25, Mr. THOMAS PLINT, of Leeds, aged sixty years.
Dec. 28, after a few days' illness, GEORGE, the eldest son of GEORGE GURNEY, of Camberwell, and East Dulwich, aged four years and three weeks.
Dec. 28, at his residence, Coventry, DANIEL KEARNEY, Esq., Deputy Commissary-General in the sixty-eighth year of his age. R.I.P.
Dec. 29, suddenly, RICHARD D'ARCY, second son of the late WILLIAM D'ARCY, Esq., of Necarn Castle, Fernanagh, Ireland.
Dec. 30, at Langstone Cottage, near Havant, the residence of his son, Captain FELLOWES, Sir JAMES FELLOWES, M.D., F.R.S., L. and E., Inspector-General of Military Hospitals, in his eighty-sixth year.
Dec. 31, at Clapham, the Rev. ROBERT FROST, late Clerical Secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and previously incumbent of St. Matthias's Church, Salford, Manchester, aged fifty-eight years.
Dec. 31, at 3, York-place, Barnsbury-park, EDWARD, youngest son of the Rev. THOMAS SEAVILL.
Dec. 31, after many months of suffering, the Rev. GEORGE COLK, late pastor of the Baptist Churches at Evesham, Church-street, Blackfriars, and at Exeter, aged sixty years.
Jan. 1, Miss J. B. JAMES, eldest daughter of the Rev. THOS. JAMES, Canonbury, aged thirty-nine years.
Jan. 1, at 7, Northampton-terrace, Compton-road, Islington, JANE HALL, daughter of the Rev. JOHN MACFARLANE, aged two years and eight months.
Jan. 2, at Barnsbury-park, London, the Rev. W. H. STOWELL, D.D., late President of Cheshunt College, aged fifty-seven years.
Jan. 2, at Acton, Middlesex, deeply lamented, JOHN FORBES ROYLE, M.D., F.R.S., Off. of the Legion of Honour of the India House.
Jan. 2, at the residence of his brother, BROCKHAM WARREN, Betchworth, Surrey, WILLIAM HACKBLOK, Esq., M.P. for the

borough of Reigate, and magistrate for the county of Surrey, in the fifty-third year of his age.
Jan. 4, at his residence, Manchester, FARQUHAR MILNE, surgeon, the youngest son of the late Dr. MILNE, of China, aged thirty-eight years.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The New Year commences under favourable auspices. The Funds continue to be very buoyant, kept up by the extraordinary supply of money which is pouring in from all quarters. On Saturday there was an improvement of $\frac{1}{4}$, and on Monday there was a rise to the same amount. The last-named day, being the 4th of the month, had been looked forward to with some anxiety, but it has passed off exceedingly well, only a single failure, and that of very moderate amount, having been announced, while at Paris also, where the turn of the year has been watched with equal interest, a great increase of confidence seems to have taken place. These circumstances, coupled with the arrival of 467,500*l.* from New York, and the announcement of 900,000*l.* on its way from Australia, of which about 700,000*l.* is likely to be received within the next fortnight or three weeks, have given increased steadiness to all kinds of securities. The funds opened this morning at a further improvement, and the market was subsequently buoyant, although the prices were not quite maintained.

In the discount-market the rate is from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent., and a reduction to that point by the Bank of England on Thursday is regarded as certain. It is easy to foresee that the bullion in the Bank will be speedily raised to thirteen or fourteen millions sterling, and that the rate of discount will not be long kept up at 6 per cent. Six months after the crisis 10 years ago the rate of money went down to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in the following year it was at 2*l.* Analogous results are now possible.

The transfer-books lately shut will be open tomorrow, and the dividends will be paid to the public on Friday, the 8th inst.

Throughout the past year the extreme range of Consols was 8 per cent., that of the preceding year having been 10*l.*, while in 1855 it was $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The highest price, 94*l.*, was touched on the first day of the year, and the lowest, 86*l.*, on 13th October. The difference between the opening and closing prices shows only a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In railway shares the average range of fluctuation has been at least 20 per cent., while the final results are of a very varied character, a considerable rise being observable in some instances, and a heavy fall in others. As regards the Bank bullion, its amount at the commencement was 10,182,406*l.*; it reached 11,840,652*l.* on the 18th of July, and declined to 6,484,096*l.* on 18th of November, six days after the suspension of the Act of 1804. At the last return on the 23rd inst., it stood at 10,753,281*l.*, or 570,875*l.* in excess of the amount held a year ago. At the Bank of France the total at the beginning was 7,660,000*l.*, and by the middle of June it had increased to 11,400,000*l.* It receded to its lowest point, 7,580,000*l.*, in November, and it is now supposed to have recovered to about 11,000,000*l.* On the Paris Bourse the advance established has been 2 per cent., a movement precisely similar to that which occurred in 1856. With respect to the declared value of our exportations, the Board of Trade tables thus far, which comprise only eleven months of the year, show a total of 115,007,196*l.* against 105,845,631*l.* in the corresponding period of 1856, being an increase of 8 per cent. The changes in the Bank rate of discount, which were eight in number in 1856, have been nine on the present occasion. In January the rate was 6 per cent., in July it was as low as $5\frac{1}{2}$, in November it was at the unprecedented height of 10, and now it is 8.

It is stated that the small loan to be raised by the Norwegian Government to assist the mercantile establishments in that country affected by the failures in Hamburg and England, will be in bonds of 500*l.* and 1,000*l.* each, bearing interest at 7 per cent., redeemable in twelve and eighteen months. The amount first contemplated was 220,000*l.*, but it is thought it will be increased. It will be arranged by Messrs. Baring and Co.

The advices from America show that, notwithstanding the large shipments of gold to Europe, the stock in the New York banks continued rapidly to augment, and had reached 5,600,000*l.*, the largest total ever known. The high rate of discount still maintained in London exercised an important influence in stimulating these remittances.

At Hamburg the rate of discount has declined to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The general business of the port of London during the past week was very inactive. The number of ships reported inwards was 128, including 9 with cargoes of sugar, 4 with dried fruit, and 17 with corn, flour, &c. The number cleared outward was 96, including 19 in ballast; and those on the berth loading for the Australian colonies amount to 50, out of which 2 were entered outwards in September, 9 in October, and 19 in November.

There seems to be a growing desire to invest in produce and cotton. Rice, sugar, pimento, and other low-priced articles are inquired after.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed. Shut	Thurs. Shut	Fri. Shut	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ x d
Consols for Account	94 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	94 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	94 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities	Shut	Shut	Shut	217	219	220
India Stock	219	219	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	217	219	220
Bank Stock	3 pm	par	1 pm	6 pm	5 p	6 p
Exchequer-bills	20 dis	—	—	—	—	—
India Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1857.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	* £25,380,555
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,459,900
Gold Bullion	10,905,555
Silver Bullion	—
	£25,380,555

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Reserve	3,558,708
Public Deposits	7,443,613
Other Deposits	15,072,971
Seven Day and other Bills	827,405
	£41,455,697

* N.B.—Of which 2,000,000 are issued under the authority of the letter from the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Dec. 31, 1857. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, January 1, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.

CLAXTON, F., Dovercourt, Essex, victualler, January 8, February 12.
ROACH, T., Broad-street-chambers, Old Broad-street, mining agent, January 14, February 18.
WATKINS, H., Irongate-wharf, Praed-street, Paddington, lime merchant, January 12, February 18.
FERRY, S., Birmingham, Jeweller, January 13, February 1.
HUES, W., Warwick, commission agent, January 16, February 4.
COOK, W., Birmingham, stone mason, January 16, Feb. 4.
BURFORD, J., and THOMPSON, J., Bilston, Staffordshire, iron-masters, January 25, February 15.
SCOTT, J., Shrewsbury, coal dealer, January 16, February 4.
DYER, B. G., Cardiff, ship chandler, January 11, February 9.
WALL, G., Cheltenham, grocer, January 12, February 9.
QUAYLE, W., Liverpool, shipbroker, January 13, February 1.
MONTES, D. E., Liverpool, merchant, January 18, February 2.
TAYLOR, W., sen., TAYLOR, W., jun., and TAYLOR, H., Barnsley, linen manufacturers, January 18, February 22.
BECKMAN, A. F., North Shields, shipchandler, January 12, February 24.

Tuesday, January 5, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

BROADHURST, J., spiced beef manufacturer, Walworth, January 22, February 10.
MIERS, J. L., clothier, Fore-street, Cripplegate, City, January 15, February 16.
SHAWCROSS, J., cotton-spinner, Manchester, January 18, February 10.
HARRIS, W., manufacturing chemist, Bolton, January 29, February 11.
M'DONALD, J. C., licensed victuallers, Liverpool, January 15, February 11.
CLARK, E., ironmonger, Manchester, January 18, February 8.
QUAYLE, W., ship broker, Liverpool, January 13, February 2.
BARTON, H., ship owner, Liverpool, January 15, February 11.
COCKCROFT, C., pickle maker, Stanfield, Halifax, January 19, February 16.
FEARLEY, J., and FEARLEY, J., silk dressers, Brighouse, Yorkshire, January 21, February 19.
STRONG, R. J., hotel keeper, Frome, January 18, February 23.
BOWHAY, J. L., agricultural implement maker, Modbury, Devonshire, January 12, February 9.
KING, R., builder, Pentonville-road, January 15, February 16.
BAKER, E., hotel keeper, Roeherville, Northfleet, January 19, February 16.
EVANS, J. L., grocer, Longton, Staffordshire, January 21, February 11.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 4.

Our market was moderately supplied with both English and foreign wheat this morning, and fine samples met with a steady sale at an advance of 1s to 2s upon last Monday's prices. Norfolk flour sold 1s per sack dearer, and French and American were held for a similar advance, but the demand was not active. Beans and peas firm. Fine malting and distilling barley 1s per quarter higher, and grinding ready sale at full prices. The arrivals of oats were small, good fresh corn realised fully 6d per quarter more than last week. Linseed and cakes quite as dear. In fine red cloverseed there was rather more doing, but white without enquiry.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red 48 to 52	—	Dantzic	56 to 62
Ditto White	50 54	Konigsberg, Red	48 60
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	46 54
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 54
Scotch	40 44	Danish and Holstein	40 50
Rye	36 40	East Friesland	40 42
Barley, malting	38 42	Petersburg	40 44
Distilling	30 32	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	66 68	Polish Odessa	42 44
Beans, mazagan	—	Marianopoli	44 50
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	38 40
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	46 52
Peas, White	38 40	Barley, Pomeranian	30 32
Grey	40 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 42	Danish	28 32
Bollers	40 42	East Friesland	22 24
Tares (English new)	42 54	Egyptian	22 24
Foreign	36 42	Odessa	22 24
Oats (English new)	21 23	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	34 36
Sack of 280 lbs	45 47	Pigeon	36 38
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	34 36
Baltic	50 52	Peas, White	36 40
Black Sea	50 52	Oats—	—
Hempseed	40 42	Dutch	19 25
Canaryseed	80 100	Jahle	19 25
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	19 22
112lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	20 24
German	—	Swedish	21 23
French	—	Petersburg	20 23
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 13/10s to 14/0s	—	New York	26 28
Rape Cakes, 6/10s to 7/0s per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 35/0s to 37/0s per last	—	Carrawayseed, per cwt.	42 48

SEEDS. Monday, Jan. 4.—Inquiries are more numerous for both English and foreign cloverseed, and prices are likely to be fixed to commence the season within another week. The bids are yet low for all sorts. Trefoil offering on moderate terms. Canaryseed in limited supply: the demand was steady, and prices were unaltered. Mustardseed met a limited inquiry, and prices are irregular.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8½d; household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT. ISLINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

A very limited supply of foreign stock was on sale in today's market. We were fairly supplied with English and Scotch beasts, the general weight and quality of which were tolerably good. Last week's prices were well supported, some very prime Scotch having sold at 4s 10d per 8lbs; otherwise the beef trade was in a sluggish state, at last Monday's currency. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridge we received 750 Scotch and shorthorns; from Lincolnshire, &c., 500 shorthorns; from the Midland counties 450 of various breeds; from other parts of England, 460 Herefords, Devons, &c.; from Scotland, 700 Scotch; and from Ireland, 250 oxen. The numbers of sheep were by no means extensive. Prime old Downs moved off steadily, at 5s 6d per 8lbs. Half-breds ruled tolerably firm. Other sheep were a slow inquiry, but not cheaper. The supply of both English and foreign calves was very moderate, and the veal trade ruled steady, at full prices. A very prime calf was worth 5s 6d per 8lbs.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal.

	a. d.	s. d.		a. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	4	Pr. coarse woolled	4	4
Second quality	3	8	Prime Southdown	5	2
Prime large oxen	4	2	Lge. coarse calves	4	0
Prime Scotch, &c.	4	6	Prime small	5	0
Coarse inf. sheep	3	6	Large hogs	4	0
Second quality	4	0	Neat sm. porkers	4	8

Lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

Suckling calves, 20s. to 26s: Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 26s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Jan. 4.

The supplies of both town and country-killed meat on offer in these markets to-day are only moderate. Prime beef, mutton, and veal are in fair request at full prices, otherwise the trade rules heavy.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

	a. d.	s. d.		a. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	3	0	Inf. mutton	3	0
Middling ditto	3	6	Middling ditto	3	6
Prime large do.	3	10	Prime ditto	4	2
Do. small do.	4	2	Small	4	0
Large pork	3	6	Small pork	4	6

Lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Jan. 5.

TEA.—The market is very firm and rather a large business has been done. Common congou has improved to 13d per lb.

SUGAR.—There is a good demand for all qualities, and prices are firm. In the refined market values are on the rise, owing to the scarcity of dried goods.

COFFEE.—Plantation Ceylon continues to be inquired for at about late rates.

COCOA.—Rather large quantities have arrived, and prices are depressed.

TALLOW.—The market is firmer. P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted 54s; January to March, 53s 6d; and March only 54s 6d per cwt. South American is at 53s 6d; and town tallow, 53s per cwt.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Jan. 4.—Rather a large supply of potatoes has come to hand from the Continent since Monday last, viz., 111 tons from Elsinore, 600 from Antwerp, 6 baskets from Amsterdam, 500 tons from Dunkirk, 152 tons from Rouen, 19 tons from Harlingen, 114 tons from Louvain, 35 tons from Granville, and 175 tons from Ternzenen. The arrival of home-grown potatoes is only moderate, and the demand is heavy.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Jan. 4.—Our market has acquired a healthier position, and the prospects of improvement more promising than for some time past. A respectable quantity of Irish butter sold at late rates, and the tendency was upwards. Bacon was in active demand, at an advance of 2s per cwt., but at the close of the week prices were not so well supported.

Advertisements.

EPPE'S COCOA. This excellent preparation is supplied in 1lb. and 4lb. packets, 1s. 8d. and 10d. A tin canister, containing 7½lbs., 11s. 6d.—James Epps, Homoeopathic Chemist, 170, Piccadilly; 82, Old Broad-street, City; and 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT.
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

LAWRENCE HYAM, 36, Gracechurch-street, City, London, submits his price current for Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, manufactured in the best style of Fashion and Workmanship, and warranted for durability.

PRICES THE LOWEST IN THE KINGDOM.

L. HYAM'S Overcoats, in Alberta, Capes, Sacks, Chesterfields, &c.	from 12s. to 50s.
L. HYAM'S Surtouts and Dress Coats	21s. to 50s.
L. HYAM'S Oxoniou, Shooting, and Tourist Coats	10s. 6d. to 30s.
L. HYAM'S Trowsers in every material, manufactured for the season	8s. 6d. to 17s.
L. HYAM'S Waistcoats in all shapes	4s. 6d. to 12s.
L. HYAM'S Youths' and Boys' Garments (of known celebrity), a magnificent stock, and an immense variety to be selected from.	

Observe! All goods sold at my establishment are of my own manufacture, and are marked the lowest possible price in plain figures, from which no abatement will be made, and they cannot be equalled even where double the price is charged.

Visitors to London can always save their railway fares by purchasing at this establishment.

ADDRESSED TO THOSE who PREFER
being MEASURED.

Although the ready-made department of this establishment is the most perfect in the kingdom, embracing such a subdivision of sizes that almost every figure is certain of obtaining an elegant and easy fit, combined with first-class workmanship, nevertheless, special figures and special tastes often require garments to be made to measure; to those L. HYAM'S system of business offers peculiar advantages, for at this establishment it is not left to the option of the salesman to fix the price to the customer, but a list has been prepared by the Proprietor himself, and calculated at a uniform and the lowest percentage of profit. L. HYAM earnestly invites the attention of the public to this department of his business, where no imposition or over-charge can take place, every customer obtaining a garment at the very lowest possible price, according to the quantity and quality of the material used. Clergymen, Ministers, and Professional Men will do well to visit this establishment, all the Black Cloths being of a permanent dye, and of warranted durability.

The 17s. Trowsers, made to measure, already so popular, can now be had in a great variety of patterns.

Note the address—**LAWRENCE HYAM, Merchant Tailor, Manufacturing Clothier, and Outfitter, 36, Gracechurch-street, City, London.**

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES AT DEANE'S, ESTABLISHED, A.D. 1700.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY has been celebrated for more than 150 years for quality and cheapness. The stock is extensive and complete, affording a choice suited to the taste and means of every purchaser.

	per doz.	a. d.	per doz.	a. d.	per pair.	a. d.
Best Transparent Ivory-handled Knives—						
Table Knives	34	0	Desert ditto	38	0	Carvers 10 6
Best Ivory-handled Knives—						
Table Knives	29	0	Desert ditto	23	0	Carvers 9 0
Fine Ivory-handled Knives—						
Table Knives	23	0	Desert ditto	18	0	Carvers 7 6
Good Ivory-handled Knives—						
Table Knives	16	0	Desert ditto	12	0	Carvers 5 6
Kitchen Knives and Forks—						
Table Knives	10	0	Desert ditto	8	0	Carvers 2 6

Ladies' Scissors of the finest steel, the most finished workmanship, and in choice variety. Scissors in handsome cases adapted for presents.

Forkknives and every description of pocket cutlery.

Deane's Monument Razor has been 150 years before the public, and is a plain, thoroughly good Old English Razor.—Price 2s. 6d.

FRENCH MODERATOR LAMPS.—The newest patterns of the season.—Deane, Dray, and Co. have completed an extensive and choice assortment of these, Lamps—Bronze, from 8s. 6d. to 6l.—China, complete, from 16s. to 7l. 7s. each.—Engravings with prices free per post.—Pure Colza Oil for the above Lamps at the lowest market price, delivered in London or the suburbs, periodically or on receipt of letter order. Deane, Dray, and Co. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

DRAWING-ROOM STOVES.—A large and handsome Collection of bright Stoves, for the Drawing or Dining-room, embracing all the newest Designs. Deane, Dray, and Co. have applied to these and other classes of Register Stoves patented improvements, economising the consumption of fuel, for which the highest testimonials have been given.

Hot-air Stoves in new and ornamental patterns, with ascending or descending flues, suitable for Churches, Public Buildings, Halls, Shops, &c.

ELECTRO-PLATE, comprising Tea and Coffee Sets, in all the most approved and elegant silver patterns, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Candlesticks, Cake-baskets, and every article usually produced in silver.

SPOONS and FORKS.—Silver Pattern Spoons and Forks.—All the newest and best Designs of these cheap, useful, and elegant Articles in Electro-Silvered and Deanean Plate.

	per doz.	Best.	2nd Quality
Table Forks	38s.	31s.	
Table Spoons	40s.	33s.	
Desert Forks	29s.	23s.	
Desert Spoons	30s.	24s.	
Tea Spoons	18s.	14s. 6d.	

Mustard and salt, per pair, 3s. Sugar Bows, 3s. 6d.

**OPENING TO THE MONUMENT,
LONDON BRIDGE.**

* * Send for DEANE'S FURNISHING LIST. Free on application.

UNADULTERATED BREAD.—PURVIS'S

WHITE and BROWN WELSH DIGESTIVE BREAD has been tested by some of the first Analytical Chemists of the day and pronounced to be PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALL ADULTERATION and is strongly recommended by the most eminent physicians, especially to persons of weak digestion.

TESTIMONIALS.

12, Wellington-street, London-bridge, Oct. 5, 1855.
Dr. Lever begs to thank Mr. Purvis for the Bread he has sent him. In Dr. L.'s opinion it is the purest Bread he has tasted; he has placed it before many friends (some professional, some not), all agree in their verdict, "The best bread I have tasted."
—J. C. W. Lever, M.D., Physician Accoucheur to Guy's Hospital.

13, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.
Sir,—I have carefully analysed a loaf of your Welsh Bread, and I find it to be remarkably pure and sweet, free from all foreign or deleterious admixtures, containing nothing but the best wheat flour and water, mixed with the usual proportions of common salt, free from alum, and fermented in such a way as to render it light and easily digestible.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, **ANDREW UKE, M.D., F.R.S.,** Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist to the Honourable Board of Customs.

W. PURVIS, 8, Walworth-road; 199, Blackfriars-road; 10, High-street, Islington; and 42, Aldersgate-street.
Families waited on daily.

A GHOST! a CHRISTMAS GHOST! and **NEW YEAR'S SPRITE,** called "INDIGESTION," will not fail to haunt those who at this festive season, indulge too freely in the good things so bountifully spread forth. But this Ghost can be "laid," this Sprite "destroyed," by **PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.** Indigestion cannot exist where these Pills are taken; their efficacy is unapproachable, their virtues unbounded, and for all Derangements of the Stomach, Bowels, and Liver, are unrivalled.—Sold by all the principal vendors in the kingdom, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., or free by post for fourteen, thirty-three, or fifty-four stamps, from **PAGE D. WOODCOCK, M.P.S., Lincoln.**

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, positively the best remedy for the cure of every internal complaint incidental to the human frame. The virtues of this wonderful medicine have rendered them invaluable to persons of debilitated constitutions, while to those suffering from derangement of the stomach and bowels, liver or kidneys, they are equally serviceable, and from their gentle yet positive effect, they can be used with the utmost safety. Thousands of persons have testified that by their use alone, they have been restored to health after other remedies had proved unsuccessful.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World; at Professor Holloway's Establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stampa, Constantinople; A. Guidicy, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

THE BEST REMEDY for INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the

"NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN STOMACH."

NORTON'S PILLS act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the kingdom.

CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pills," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

PIGGOTT'S GALVANIC BELT, without acid or any saturation, without shock or unpleasant sensation, for the cure of nervous diseases and those arising from cold, an inactive liver, or sluggish circulation, and has been found highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, sciatitis, dyspepsia, neuralgia in all its forms, and general debility of the system. Mr. Piggott's continuous self-acting galvanic apparatus possesses the same peculiarity, requiring no acid or fluid of any kind, and can be regulated from almost an imperceptible degree to one of the greatest power.

Treatises on the above free on receipt of a postage stamp.

Mr. PIGGOTT, Medical Galvanist, 533A, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury. At home daily from ten to four.

GALVANO-ELECTRIC CHAIN.

£10,000 DAMAGES.—The condemnation of Mr. C. Meining to this heavy sum for infringing the rights of the Inventor of the Electric Chain will, it is hoped, make every purchaser particularly notice that no other the simile or seal but **J. L. PULVERMACHER'S** is marked on each box, together with the National Arms of the six countries in which they are patented, without which none are genuine.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT MEDICAL ELECTRIC CHAINS cure in a few days, sometimes instantaneously, without the least pain or inconvenience, or any other medicine, the most severe chronic and acute affections, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, head and tooth ache, lumbago, sciatica, liver and bilious complaints, constipation, deafness, epilepsy, spasms, paralysis, and many heretofore incurable maladies. For their infallible powers of giving relief to these complaints they have received a reward from the Great Exhibition, 1853, an adoption by the Academie de Medicine, Paris, and also the highest eulogiums from the medical books and journals of every country, and thousands of unsolicited testimonials of cures from all classes of society, supported by the celebrated Drs. Golding Bird, Pereira, Lardner, Duchenne, Pouillet, Oppolzer, and many others equally distinguished. So perceptible and salutary are their effects when worn on the body, under the garments, that we invite every invalid to test them before purchasing. Chains 5s. and 10s. 6d. The most useful are the 15s., 18s., and 22s., free by post.

J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 73, Oxford-street, adjoining the Princess's Theatre, London.

Agents—Weiss and Sons, 63, Strand; Savory and Moore; Butler and Harding, 4, and Wood, 117, Cheapside; Rew, 283, Regent-street; Williams, 54, Piccadilly; Bailey, 26, Leadenhall-street; Balmer, near the Angel, Islington; Pharmacie Italien, 16, Tichborne-street; Gould, 198, Oxford-street; Collins, Polytechnic; Freeman, and W right, High-street, Kensington; Lidwell, 46, High-street, Notting-hill; Parkes, Woolwich; and Rolf, Gravesend.

Nothing brings on Nervous Debility, Premature Old Age, and shortens Human Life, more than Diseases of the Chest.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCIPAL NOBILITY.

ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS, for Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Chronic Strain, Bruises, Lumbago or Pains in the Back, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains.

Pitchley Hall, near Marlboro', March 18, 1857.

Sir,—It is with heartfelt gratitude that I write these few lines, in order that sufferers from complaints similar to that under which I have myself laboured since December, 1840. I have been afflicted at intervals with croup and spasms, and, although I have tried many remedies, they were all next to useless, until a short time ago, when a friend coming from Sheffield brought one of your Roper's Plasters; and since that time I have experienced no recurrence of the malady. You are at perfect liberty to make any use of this letter.

I remain, yours truly, **ROBERT POTTER.**

Providence-row, Hull, Jan. 15, 1857.

Sir,—Having received remarkable benefit from Roper's Royal Bath Plaster, I wish to make my case known for the use of others. Some months ago I caught a severe cold, which brought on shaking fits. These settled in my chest. I became so ill that I required constant attendance. One of Roper's Plasters was applied, which produced relief at once, and now I am fast progressing to a recovery.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

MARTHA HANNAH ROBINSON.

Mrs. Granger, Whitham, Essex, writes:—"I have received much benefit from the use of your Roper's Plasters, once for a sprain of the back, and at another time for pain in the side." Dated Feb. 5, 1857.

PREPARED ONLY BY **ROBERT ROPER AND SON, CHEMISTS, SHEFFIELD.**

Full-size Plasters, 1s. 1½d.; and for Children, 9½d. each; or direct by post on receipt of 1s. 4d. or 1s. each in postage stamps. Sold by most Patent Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom. **BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!**—Be particular and ask for Roper's Plasters.

THE GREAT LINCOLNSHIRE MEDICINE.

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.—These Pills are the most effectual remedy for Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Spasms, Constipation, Giddiness, and Sick Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Jaundice, Gout, Dropsy, Asthma, Sore Throat, Ague, Biliousness, Erysipelas, Female Complaints, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Tic Douloureux, Sourvy, Eruptions of the Skin, &c.

PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

Read the following cases of sickness, dizziness, rheumatic pains, &c., all cured by **PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS**:-

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Noble, Hannah-street, West Hartlepool, dated Sept. 9, 1853:-

"Honoured Sir,—I now write you a few lines of the case of Mary Harrison, of Greatham, in the county of Durham. Her complaint was violent sickness and dizziness in the head, which so affected her that she could scarce go about. She tried many things which were recommended to her, but all did her no good, until she saw one of your bills respecting the Wind Pills. She tried one box, and the benefit she received was so remarkable as to induce her to persevere in their use. Now she is quite well, and wishes her case may be published, that others may receive benefit from them.—I now come to my own case. I have been afflicted with a very severe rheumatic pain in my right shoulder and a violent pain over the small of my back for a great number of years; but now, thank God, by taking two or three small boxes of your Wind Pills, I am at free from pain as any man living. If you think this of any use, you may make what use of it you please.—Honoured Sir, I remain, your obedient humble servant,

"To Mr. Woodcock."

These Pills can be procured of any respectable Medicine Vendor, in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, or should any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 33, or 54 stamps (according to size), prepaid, to Page Woodcock, M.P.S., Lincoln, and they will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom.

Persons residing in London can obtain the above Pills at Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, 84, Paul's; J. Sanger, 150, and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; M. Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road; Dr. Kermot, Crisp-street, Poplar; and all the principal Medicine Dealers in town. By Raimes and Co., Liverpool, and Leith-walk, Edinburgh; Bewlay and Evans, Dublin. They are also sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the Kingdom.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and Mrs. MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESSES say, that, although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

DEAFNESS, NOISES in the HEAD.—Turkish Treatment by a retired Surgeon from the Crimea (who was himself perfectly cured). Just published, a Book, Self-Cure, free by post for six stamps. Surgeon COLSTON, M.R.C.S., 6, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London. At home from Eleven to Four, to receive Visits from Patients.

A NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.—THE ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT.—Great results by harmless means. The most extraordinary cures have been made by this treatment in long-standing complaints. Cancer treated without pain, Lupus, Scrofula, Consumption, Throat and Skin Diseases, Ulceration and Irritation of the Mucous Membrane, Indigestion with nervousness, Diarrhoea, and other Chronic Disorders. See Treatise on Acacia Charcoal, post free, 1s. By W. Washington Evans, M.D., 13, Bernard-street, Primrose-hill, London.

FOR RHEUMATISM, FEVERS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.—In all the various forms of these complaints, from which numbers suffer so severely, particularly during the Winter Months, a more salutary Remedy cannot be resorted to, or one that has effected more extraordinary Cures, than the Genuine BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS, which may be purchased at the Original Warehouse, No. 10, Bow Churchyard, Chesham, and at most respectable Medicine Vendors either in Town or Country. Like many other valuable Medicines, however, it is very much counterfeited, which renders it the more necessary for Purchasers to be particular in inquiring for "Dicey's Bateman's Drops," which have the words "Dicey & Co." in the Stamp, and are the only genuine sort. In bottles, price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. each.

THE AMERICAN INVENTION is the great discovery of the age for the "Self-cure" of Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Self-distrust, Loss of Memory and Appetite, Indigestion, Headache, Groundless Fears, Want of Energy, Mental and Physical, and a host of other alarming complaints, which soon yield to the curative powers of this scientific and extraordinary remedy. Also, Information on the Easy Detection of certain Derangements, &c.

Note.—This discovery will completely abolish doctors' exorbitant fees, mineral poisons, and the various vaunted nostrums of the day, as individuals can treat themselves—privately, and to a successful issue. Sent post paid to any address on receipt of Six Stamps, by Mr. Gilbert, Publisher, 49, Mary's-terrace, Walworth, London.

SYMINGTON'S HIGH PRESSURE STEAM PREPARED PEAS, for SOUP. By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, No. 990, June, 1855.—Cheap, light, nourishing, and savoury Soup, made from these peas, in one minute, without boiling. An excellent light diet for all classes, an invaluable boon to the invalid. M. Boyer selected out peas for the hospitals at Scutari (see his "Culinary Campaign," page 34), and medical men of high reputation in all parts of the country strongly recommend them. Sold only in packets 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. each; and in tins, 1s. 6d. and 2s. each; also, prepared by the same process, Groats and Barley for Invalids, in tins, 6d. each; and Oatmeal, in packets, 1d., 2d., and 4d. each. Prepared and sold by patentees, W. SYMINGTON and CO., Bowden Steam Mills, Market Harborough.—Wholesale agents—London: J. and T. Wallis, 20, Duke-street, London-bridge. Edinburgh: J. W. Mackie, 108, Princes-street. Liverpool: Johnson and M'Gowan, Drysalter, Cork: Woodford, Bourne, and Co., Patrick-street. Manchester: G. N. Epton, 1, Cannon-street; and sold by all Grocers, Confectioners, and Provision Merchants throughout the Kingdom.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A safe and certain remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and other Affections of the Throat and Chest. In Incipient Consumption, Asthma, and Winter Cough, they are unfailing. Being free from every hurtful ingredient, they may be taken by the most delicate female or the youngest child; while the Public Speaker and Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and also a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO CLERGYMEN, PUBLIC SPEAKERS, AND SINGERS.

St. Paul's Cathedral.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in recommending your Lozenges to those who may be distressed with Hoarseness. They have afforded me relief on several occasions when scarcely able to sing from the effects of Catarrh. I think they would be very useful to Clergymen, Barristers, and Public Orators.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
THOMAS FRANCIS, Vicar Choral.

To Mr. Keating.

KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL, perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, and free from adulteration of any kind, having been analysed, reported on, and recommended by Professors TAYLOR and THOMSON, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. PEREIRA, say that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour," characters this will be found to possess in a high degree. Half-pints 1s. 6d., Pints 2s. 6d., Quarts 4s. 6d., and Five-pint Bottles 10s. 6d. Imperial Measure.

79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

KNOW THYSELF.—Marie Coupelle continues to give her useful and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, and never before attempted in this country. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or the true character of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and the fee of thirteen penny post stamps, to Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a full and minute detail of the talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. To prevent mistakes all applicants are requested to enclose an envelope directed to themselves. Miss Fletcher says, "You have described his character very accurately. I, Adams, Esq.: 'Many thanks for your faithful portrait.' W. Gibbs, Esq.: 'My sister Fanny says it is quite correct.' Miss Curtis: 'I am most gratified with your faithful answers to my questions.' All communications are confidential."

WASHING, CLEANING, and DYEING for London.—Dirty Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Counterpanes, Muslin and Lace Curtains, and all large articles, washed and finished in the best style. Moreen and Damask Curtains, Dresses, Shawls, &c., dyed and finished extra well at moderate charges. The Company's vans receive and deliver, free of charge, no matter how small the quantity. All goods returned within a week. Price Lists forwarded on application. Country orders promptly attended to. METROPOLITAN STEAM WASHING and DYEING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road, N.

A FREE CHURCH MINISTER'S WIFE, in a letter to the "Dundee Warder," of Feb. 8, says, respecting HARPER TWELVETREES' BOSTON PENNY PATENT SOAP POWDER, that it effects a great saving of time, labour, and money, and has been proved, after repeated trials, to be really valuable. The process is simple: whiten the clothes, and in no way injures them. About one-half of soap at least is saved, two-thirds of time, and three-fourths of labour. Every family should try one Penny Packet.

Patentees, Harper Twelvetrees, Boston, Lincolnshire; and 148, Upper Thames-street, London. Sold by Ellis and Lloyd, 72, Newgate-street; Arnold, 35, West Smithfield; Tite, 88, Holborn-hill; Moore, 173, Borough; Rolfe, 443, New Oxford-street; and by most Chandlers and Oilmen. More Agents Wanted.

DEFORMITIES of the SPINE, Club Foot, &c., for the Reception of Private Patients. Established 1820, at 272, Marylebone-road. Physician, Dr. George N. Epps.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Patronised by Her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince Consort. Mr. HOWARD'S PATENT WHITE SUCCEDANEUM, for filling Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is used in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, lasting for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting all further decay. Sold by all Medicine Vendors—price 2s. 6d.

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	Fiddle Pattern	Double Thread	King's Pattern
12 Table Forks best quality	2 16 0	4 0 0	4 4 0
12 Table Spoons	2 16 0	4 0 0	4 4 0
12 Dessert Forks	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	1 7 0	1 15 0	2 0 0
4 Sauce Ladles	0 18 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
2 Gravy Spoons	0 16 6	1 8 0	1 10 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 8 0	0 13 0	0 15 0
Mustard Spoons, ditto, each	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Sugar Tongs	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
Fish Knives	0 18 0	1 3 0	1 4 0
Butter Knives	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
Soup Ladles	0 18 0	1 3 0	1 4 0
Sugar Sifters, pierced	0 7 6	0 10 6	0 12 6
6 Egg Spoons, gilt	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
Moist-sugar Spoons, each	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 6
	16 15 0	24 7 0	26 18 0
Discount for cash, £10 per cent.	1 13 6	2 8 6	2 13 6
Complete Service	15 1 6	21 8 6	24 4 6

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	Fiddle Pattern.	oz.	s.	d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	..	30	7	4	11 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	..	20	7	4	7 0 8
12 Table Forks	..	30	7	4	11 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	..	20	7	4	7 0 8
2 Gravy Spoons	..	10	7	4	3 13 4
1 Soup Ladle	..	10	7	4	3 13 4
4 Sauce Ladles	..	10	7	10	3 18 4
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	1 0 0
1 Fish Slice	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	..	10	7	10	3 18 4
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0 13 6
1 Moist-sugar Spoon	0 8 0
1 Sugar Sifter	0 15 0
1 Butter Knife, silver handle	0 12 6
					57 16 2

Cottage pattern silver tea and coffee service.

	oz.	s.	d.	£ s. d.
Tea Pot	28	10	0	11 10 0
Sugar Basin	11	11	0	6 1 0
Milk Ewer	8	11	0	4 8 0
Coffee Pot	28	10	0	14 0 0
				35 19 0

	King's Pattern	oz.	s.	d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	..	40	7	6	15 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	..	25	7	6	9 7 6
12 Table Forks	..	40	7	6	15 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	..	25	7	6	9 7 6
2 Gravy Spoons	..	11	7	6	4 2 6
1 Soup Ladle	..	11	7	6	4 2 6
4 Sauce Ladles	..	11	8	0	4 8 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	1 19 0
1 Fish Slice	3 0 0
12 Tea Spoons	..	14	8	0	5 12 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	1 5 0
1 Moist-sugar Spoon	0 15 0
1 Sugar Sifter	1 9 0
1 Butter Knife, silver handle	1 9 0
					76 5 0

Queen's Pattern, richly chased. oz. s. d. £ s. d.

	oz.	s.	d.	£ s. d.
Tea Pot	24	10	6	12 12 0
Sugar Basin	12	11	6	6 18 0
Cream Ewer	8	11	6	4 12 0
Coffee Pot	28	10	6	14 14 0
				38 14 0

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2 Sauce Ladles	0 7 0	0 8 6	0 10 6	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 13 6	0 16 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 6
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